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VITAL QUESTIONS

One can already feel the increasing interest and activity in Congregational circles as the time comes near for the meeting of the National Council. Not only in Kansas City next October when the Council is actually in session, but the State Conferences, and local Associations, Congregational Clubs and Ministers' Meetings have been discussing the great questions of denominational policy. The report of the Commission of Nineteen is securing the greatest attention and provoking the liveliest interest. There are many other vital questions to come before the Council. Shall the Congregational churches secure a closer fellowship among themselves, have a more direct and vital supervision of the National Societies, obtain larger results in the home field by consolidation that the supply for the foreign field may not become exhausted? We regard the work of the National Home Missionary Society as of the most vital importance at this time. There are many fields of great promise unoccupied, which if soon entered, and held for Christ and his church, will in the near future become fountains of supply and blessing for future conquest in all lands. May it not be true that by the concentration of effort and gifts upon the local field of the single church, city or state, we may fail to grasp the importance of the whole nation and the world? Surely we must cultivate with earnest vigor the local field, but see to it that we do not lose the nation-wide and world-wide vision. We must not discount the broad and imperative work of the National Societies if our churches are to maintain themselves as a compact body and aggressive force in the sisterhood of churches, for the extension and victory of the Kingdom.

We need to recruit our ministry from the ranks of the educated and consecrated youth, sustain them in every sphere of service, cooperating with them in prayer, faith, and enthusiasm and prove our abiding loyalty by providing for those who linger beyond the period of activity, with material comfort and loving ministry.

Any form of consolidation or basis of co-operation which would result in reducing the income rather than increasing it, of any of these societies, would be a calamity.

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Office: 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Hubert C. Herring, D.D., General Secretary; Rev. Herman F. Swartz, Associate Secretary; Rev. Reuben L. Breed, Assistant Secretary; Miss Miriam L. Woodberry, Secretary Woman's Department.

The summer conferences are in full swing. Our secretarial staff is in great demand for conference purposes, both for platform presentations and for institute and class work. We trust that these conferences may greatly stimulate the organization and prosecution of study classes in the churches everywhere. Some pastors may not realize how keenly interested these young people are in serious mission study, or there would be more work of this kind in the churches.

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Our Ellis Island exhibit is a prominent feature of the Silver Bay Conference of the Young People's Missionary Movement. A great barge load of young people, clad in the costumes of all lands, is brought up to the dock, there to debark and march to the inspection room in the auditorium. Here the whole Ellis Island scene is enacted.

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The figures indicating a man's fortune are not to be confused with his wealth. They are, however, the simple and accurate statement of his accomplishments. Recognizing the same limitations, we do not claim that the figures which follow are of supreme significance, yet they do have value as indications of faithful work.

Our reports show that the churches aided by the Home Missionary Society have a total membership of 92,978. These churches report accessions on confession of faith of 6,953. The entire denomination, exclusive of the home missionary churches, numbers 645,763 communicants. Accessions by confession, exclusive of the home missionary churches, were 23,843. We devoutly wish the home missionary accessions might have been two or three times as large as reported; yet as a matter of record it appears that the additions by confession through the leadership of home missionary pastors are about thirty per cent. of the number reported from self-supporting churches. This represents from the aided churches a ratio about twice as high per communicant as that reported from the other churches.

We are reminded that a large part of the home missionary work is conducted in regions sparsely populated, or in the equally difficult congested sections, or among peoples of foreign speech and alien traditions. Such measure of success, in the face of these conditions, brings us no small encouragement.

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A constellation of cities lies just west of the Hudson. For publicity purposes they are overshadowed by New York. None the less, people

to the number of a million and three-quarters live in this commuting territory. Its population is larger than that of Philadelphia, or Greater Boston, or of Baltimore and Cleveland and St. Louis combined. We have there some fine churches and numerous hopeful smaller ones. A great forward movement has recently been made in this urban territory. We submit several articles to present this immensely important work.

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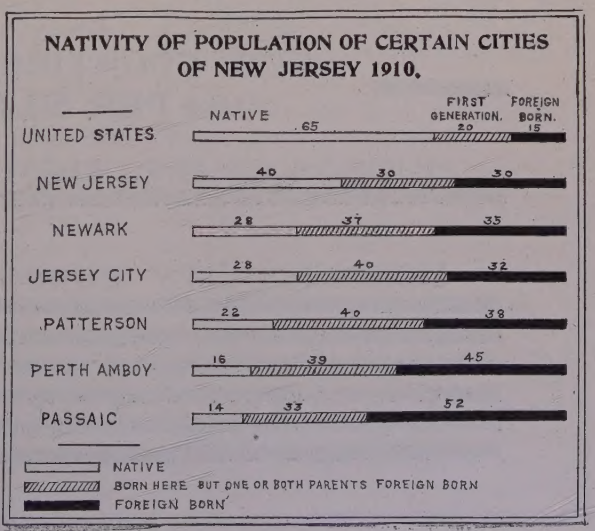
The resemblance between a wise man and a fool is that they both make mistakes; the difference is that the wise man does not make the same mistake a second time. The point of this dictum is found in the article in this issue by Mr. Moffatt, of Newark. In our work in that great city in the past, Congregationalism has had no vision to plan its city program so as to gain and conserve a fine share of those citizens who by virtue of their sterling abilities are sure to be the city's leaders in every worthy enterprise. By the logic of our beginnings, we should be the leading Protestant body in Newark, but the neglect vigorously to seize the regions wherein the community leaders live and rear their children, has doomed us to a position of relatively small influence. We may have been actuated by ideals of pity or of comity, but the bald result is that we now have no power either to do the works of pity or to exert the benign influences of comity. Is Congregationalism wise enough to learn from experience, or will we do the "fool thing" again somewhere else?

DATA OF METROPOLITAN NEW JERSEY

By Herman F. Swartz, New York City

A STUDY of the sources and character of metropolitan New Jersey reveals both the difficulty and the need of every forceful agency for Christianizing and Americanizing, in the best sense of these words, the immense concourse of peoples there thronged.

Our first chart shows the nativity of five characteristic urban communities in the district, and also compares these cities with the entire state and with the nation. It needs no mathematical expert to discover the grounds for the exceeding difficulty in maintaining historic American ideals, and especially American institutions, civic and religious, in cities like Passaic, where only the tiny minority of fourteen in the hundred consists of families which have been here even one short generation. Special thought is evoked by the shaded line representing the first generation born on our



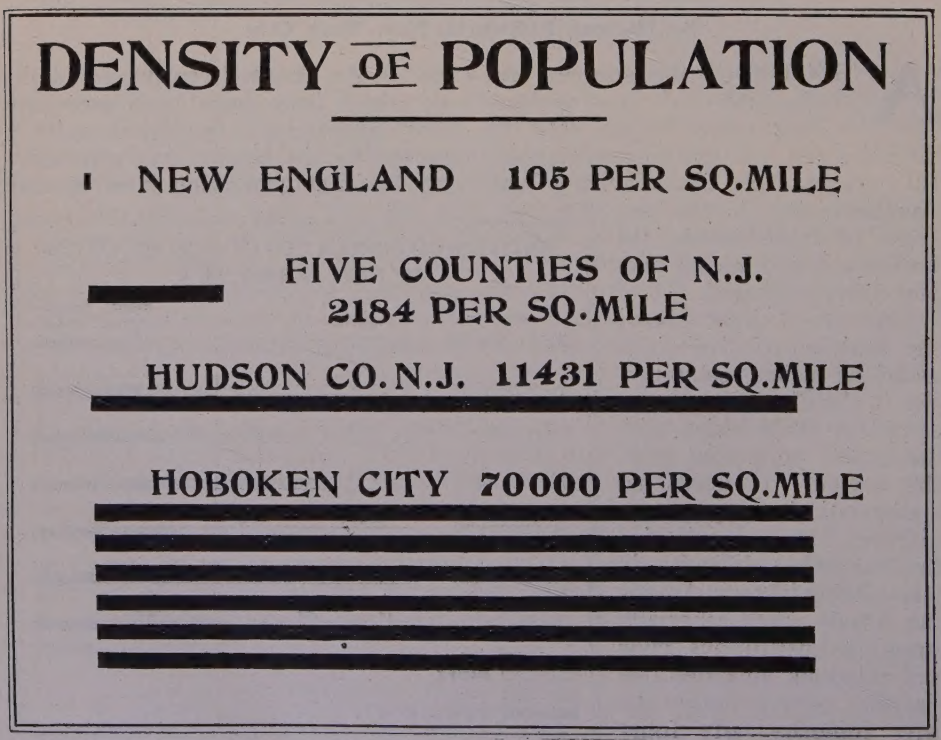
DISPROPORTIONATE GROWTH OF POPULATION FROM SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE

	ITALY	RUSSIA	AUSTRIA
JERSEY CITY			
1900	3,832	3,337	1,580
1910	12,060	13,667	4,978
NEWARK			
1900	8,537	6,664	4,795
1910	20,494	21,912	12,963

IN BOTH CITIES THE IRISH AND GERMAN POPULATIONS HAVE MADE A NET DECREASE.

soil. These people tend in great numbers to lapse from the historic churches of the other side of the ocean. However severely we may criticize the state churches of Austria or Russia, or even the orthodox synagogues, we still sadly know that no religion is so bad as no religion at all. A wide missionary experience convinces us that this group of the first generation offers the Congregational church the largest and the easiest field for aggressive work. Compared with the "gospel-hardened" impenetrability of some of our older stock, the responsive willingness of multitudes of these newer citizens is a delight. This middle group is America's greatest incentive to spiritual effort, but if uncared for it is our most serious peril.

Not only is the foreign element disproportionately large in this territory, but the character of the immigrant stock is changing rapidly. The accompanying table reveals the outlines



of this change. The figures are for Newark and Jersey City, as medium examples, rather than for Passaic or Hoboken or Paterson.

These changes cause a rapidly and vastly accelerating difficulty in conducting self-supporting Protestant work. The burden, both for money and for leadership, grows increasingly grave.

The conditions under which work must be done in this metropolitan region are strictly urban, with all their complexity and expense and mobility and vastness. This advanced and huge urban situation is set forth in the chart of density.

An aggressive campaign is called for in these difficult conditions. To this end, the Home Missionary Society and the churches of New Jersey have greatly strengthened their alliance. Rev. Charles W. Carroll has been made the general in command on the field. He is called "pastor-at-large," but courage, organization, and strategy are his functions, and the title of the office will mean just what the incumbent does. A long, hard, uphill fight is before us, but we take courage of God.

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CONGREGATIONALISM IN THE CITIES OF NORTHERN NEW JERSEY

By Rev. T. Aird Moffatt, Pastor First Congregational Church, Newark, N. J.

CONGREGATIONALISM in Northern New Jersey has squarely faced the city problem and has gone—around the other way. We have touched the cities only enough to learn the inadequacy of our provision. The statement of two facts will lay bare the situation.

1. NORTHERN NEW JERSEY CONGREGATIONALISM IS PRACTICALLY NEW JERSEY CONGREGATIONALISM.

Of the forty-eight Congregational churches in the state, only four lie outside of Northern Jersey. These four have a total membership of 175, as against 9,025 in the northern district. Camden, with its 94,000 population; and Trenton, our capital city, with its 96,000 population; remain untouched; although the latter lies, geographically, midway between the north and the south portions of the state.

2. NORTHERN NEW JERSEY CONGREGATIONALISM HAS NOT SERIOUSLY RELATED ITSELF TO THE PROBLEM OF THE DENSELY URBAN REGIONS.

With the Psalmist of old it has sung "I to the hills will lift mine eyes" and has marched to the measure of its lay. It has turned from the teeming districts of the marsh levels to the quieter heights. The mere mention of the names of our Congregational centers is suggestive. Montclair, Upper Montclair, Glen Ridge—redolent of placid uplands all of them. Or Ridgefield Park, Westfield, Plainfield, Grantwood, Cedar Grove, Park Ridge—fragrant all of the pastoral. Bound Brook, Rutherford, River Edge, Woodbridge—hinting all of cool retreats far from metropolitan rush and noise.

Not that we have altogether deserted our cities; but we have not kept pace with their growth, and now our equipment is entirely unequal to the demand. Hoboken, with its 76,000 human beings within an area of one square mile—a fearful density of population—has one struggling Norwegian church. Factories literally squeezed it out of its old location, and the people are heroically trying to build on a new site, but are almost "fainting under the load." Hoboken, like all of these Northern New Jersey towns, has a very large and ever-increasing foreign population—the

precipitate of the near-by port of entry for immigrants—and the racial quality of this vast body is changing. In Newark—with the data of which I am more conversant—during the decade between 1900 and 1910 the German and British elements in our population decreased, while the Italian leaped from 8,000 to 20,000, and those of Russian birth or parentage rose from 5,000 to 21,000. Congregationalism in Northern New Jersey is making no provision anywhere for either of these peoples.

Passaic, with its phenomenal increase of 97 per cent. in population during the last decade, has a live church of 275 members wielding a mighty influence in the town's life.

Paterson, with its population of 125,000, mostly foreigners working in the silk-mills; with its famous strikes and its present trouble with the I. W. W.; has a church of 149 members, not over vigorous, and a Swedish church of 18 members. But they hardly touch the real life of that city.

Jersey City, with its almost 300,000 population, has two Congregational among its 110 Protestant churches. The First Church—of which Dr. J. L. Scudder was so long pastor, the fruitage of whose ministry stands in the monumental "People's Palace," a modern institutional plant worth possibly $300,000—is perhaps better than any other of our churches meeting the situation. Since the first of the year 78 have been received into the membership. The "Children's Church" is one of their successful features.

Bayonne, with its 60,000 population and its increase of 70 per cent. in the last decade, has no Congregational church.

Elizabeth, with its 75,000 population and 40 per cent. growth in the last ten years, has a feeble church of 87 members.

Newark, the largest city in the state, has a population of 376,000. There are 117 Protestant churches; two of which are Congregational, with a combined membership of about 600. Probably 50,000 Jews and 50,000 Italians make their homes in this city. We used to have a church for the Negroes—of whom we have 11,000—but they were crowded out of the neighborhood and the work was abandoned. No work for foreigners is being attempted. The two churches are facing downtown conditions, and are holding their own against great odds. The Belleville Avenue church made an attempt to move farther out, but the field chosen was entered by the strong Third Presbyterian Church. Our First Church—the oldest Congregational church in the state, excepting the village church of Chester—while it moved from downtown only



THE PENNANT WINNERS

One of the ball teams of the First Congregational Church, Newark, N. J.

twenty years ago, is ready to remove, as the character of the community has quite changed. The Hebrews are crowding down upon us from the north, while our own people are "taking to the hills." A strong effort is being made here to take care of the children and the young people. An average of over one hundred children attend the Sunday morning service, while three uniformed baseball teams of sixteen players each provide activity for the young men. Our "boys" were the pennant winners in the Newark Sunday-school League last summer. Active girls' clubs are engaged in works of charity. Recreation rooms, costing possibly $10,000, are among our imperative needs.



We are not doing all we should do here in Newark, but we are without the funds for a larger work. Changing conditions are making our fields increasingly difficult to operate. Think of it—the state of Vermont has 214 Congregational churches; Newark, with a population equaling that of Vermont, has only two.

Northern New Jersey Congregationalism is just awaking to the immensity of her task. All of the cities mentioned above are rated among "the hundred largest cities in the United States." Newark is possibly not so well known as a great city as it should be. More people live in Newark than live in the whole District of Columbia, including Washington, our national capital. Our population is greater than that of the state of Idaho, or than the states of Arizona, Delaware, Nevada, or Wyoming—indeed, greater than that of any two of these combined. We rank fourteenth in point of population among the cities of the United States. But Jersey, one of the original thirteen states, standing eleventh among the states according to population, with great industrial centers making her name known around the world, is just beginning to come to a knowledge of her importance. This new consciousness has brought about the reorganization of our home missionary work and the engagement of a salaried leader. We hope to rise to our growing opportunities under his guidance.

What Should We Try to Do?

In the first place we should recognize that our field is not now in the cities already grown. They are being cared for by the denominations in power. Newark's thirty-three Presbyterian churches are alert to all the needs of our city. They conduct work among the Hungarians and the Ruthenians, and have two churches among the Italians and three among the Germans. We have also twenty-three Baptist churches and twenty-one Methodist. Newark was founded by Congregationalists, and at one time only Congregationalists could vote in town meeting; but that day has gone and the one-time Congregational strength has become Presbyterian, with immense income-yielding realty holdings. We cannot now hope to do much in our larger Jersey cities. What we can do, and what we have been doing, is to secure an early and firm footing in the many little towns now springing up to house New York's overflowing population. These towns, now small, are of strategic value. They will soon be large, flourishing cities in this growing metropolitan district. Their little churches, if well cared for, will in a few years become strong contributing bodies. By and by they may, in their prosperity, be able to help the older churches in the densely-crowded city centers. To this phase of the city problem—this indirect and anticipatory solution of it—we are now giving ourselves.

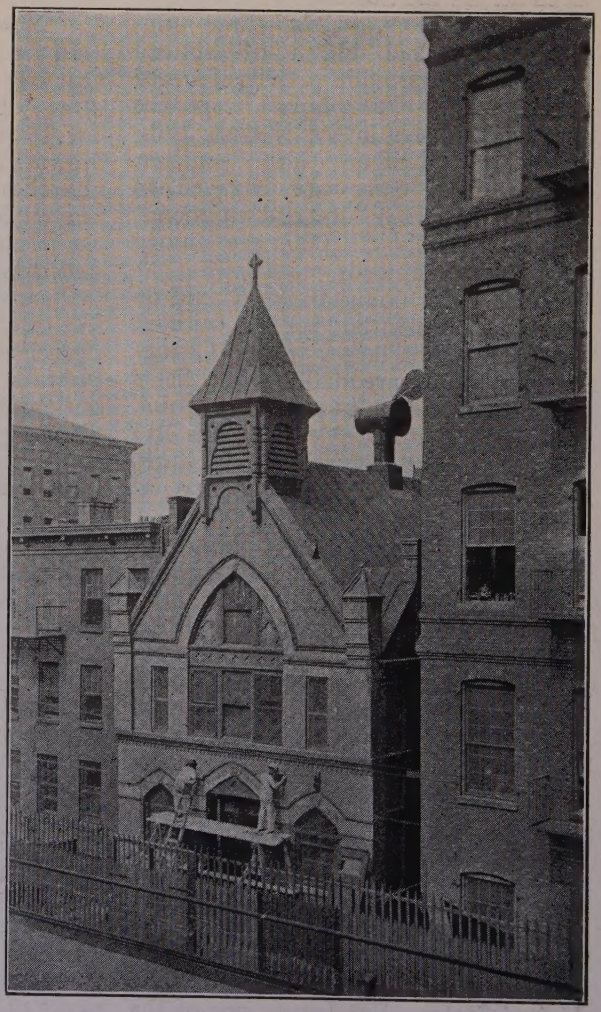
A FOREWORD

By Rev. Charles W. Carroll, Pastor-at-Large for Northern New Jersey

THERE is no place in our Congregational polity for a bishop with authority. But many are wondering whether there may not be place for a pastor-at-large who shall be friend to every pastor, counselor to every troubled church, and watchman over territory that should develop new enterprises.

Among the specific services which such an officer could render are these: He could introduce worthy candidates to pastorless churches, could protect them from candidates who have neither the training nor the denominational sympathy to fit them to lead a Congregational church in the type of work for which the denomination exists, could suggest to the weaker churches modern methods of efficient work, could commend worthy enterprises to the wealthier churches so as to gain their confidence and secure the needed aid, and could represent the Congregational churches of the community in those interdenominational councils which are so general in our day, and which promise so much for unity of spirit and economy of administration on the part of the various denominations. One who has been called by the churches to be their pastor-at-large has unusual opportunity to render service of this sort without interfering with the prerogatives of the overtaxed home missionary superintendent or the various ministerial bureaus.

Evidently the New Jersey Home Missionary Society—formerly the Congregational Union of New Jersey—felt that such a servant might be useful in *its* territory; for on April 1, 1913, the executive committee informally installed the writer as its pastor-at-large. The way was prepared for this step by the work of Rev. Charles E. Hesselgrave, who for four years has given what time he could spare from other duties to this



BEING CROWDED OUT BY FACTORIES

The Norwegian Congregational Church at Hoboken.

kind of service. His wise counsel and catholic spirit had gained for the movement the confidence of the churches, and had indicated the lines along which the work could be most efficiently conducted.

The field in which this experiment is being made, if it may be termed an experiment, is peculiarly adapted for the test. Its congested cities with their intense religious needs, its rapid growth in population through immigration, the increasing number of Congregationalists from east and west who are drawn to New York for business but who resides across the river —combine to produce here all the great problems which the Church is called upon to face anywhere. If Congregationalism is to do its part in the solution of these problems, it must have all the concentration of organization compatible with the autonomy of the individual church and the unchallenged premiership of the local pastor. This, as I understand it, is the aim of the NewJersey Society in its new departure. For it is to be borne in mind that the pastor-at-large is not a home missionary superintendent. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland constitute the Pennsylvania District of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, and are served by Rev. Albert E. Ricker, one of the wisest and most efficient superintendents under the direction of the national Society. The work of the pastor-at-large is different.

This field is fortunate in having among its laymen some of the most consecrated business men to be found anywhere, and among its pastors, men who are devoted heart and soul to the upbuilding of the kingdom of Christ among this heterogeneous and spiritually needy people.

Only two months have elapsed—and these ante-vacation months—since this work was begun; but already there is evidence that the kind of service contemplated is deeply appreciated by the churches. Thirteen have found occasion to call upon the pastor-at-large for counsel, and we have not yet touched new and unoccupied fields. In two cases, the conditions were so serious that not only the existence of the churches, but large property interests, were in peril. In one of these cases, through the co-operation of the Church Building Society, this property has been secured to the denomination forever, and will probably be made to serve the purpose for which it was gathered, in the city where it was originally invested. Good men who have not been fortunate in their present pastorates are likely to be introduced to other congregations where they can render efficient service, be honored in their life work, and kept a part of the none too large force of consecrated ministers.

It has been no vain thing that there has been a man who could come to churches in distress, and in concrete and practical form pledge them the fellowship and prayerful co-operation of the larger sisterhood of churches. It has helped to offset the too prevalent notion that the independency of a Congregational church means that in the time of stress it must struggle on alone until it reaches that extreme condition that shall justify the calling of an ecclesiastical council—which too often proves to be the hour for burial.

It promises to count something for the peace and efficiency of the Kingdom in New Jersey, that there is a representative of the Congregational people who has an opportunity to confer with official representatives of the other denominations in the councils of the churches, to the end that our denomination shall do its full share of the work, but shall not be a party to wasteful duplication of organizations. For it should be borne in mind that the pastor-at-large does not assume to do anything that our other pastors could not do if they had the leisure. His advantage is that he has nothing else to do.

I desire to express my deep appreciation of the surprising welcome and the beautiful spirit of co-operation which I have met at the hands of the

pastors and churches of New Jersey. If our enterprise does not succeed, the fault will not lie with the executive committee nor with the pastors of New Jersey.

HOME MISSION HELPS FOR CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPICS

The Christian Endeavor topic for September 28th continues the general theme of "Mission Work at Home and Abroad," the special subject for this meeting being "Giving." We publish a good many leaflets on money and giving, as reference to our catalogue will show, and the following are suggested for use with this topic:

"The Formative Period." Some facts and figures showing how our denomination is not meeting its responsibility in the West.

"The Conversion of Mrs. French." A story of a woman who was converted to missionary giving.

"Mrs. Hunnewell's Fund." Story of a worker for Home Missions, and some young ladies.

"The Christ Visitor." A dream and the awakening, showing the simple justice of giving to the Lord. A story.

"Kept for the Master's Use." Story of a woman who learns the pleasure of tithing.

"Congregational Loyalty to Congregational Societies." Our first duty to our own denomination.

"The Missing $111,000." A plea for the full amount called for by the Apportionment Plan for our Society.

"The Mission Mainspring." What the Home Missionary Society does, and how its work lies at the base of all forms of mission effort.

"The Outposts of the People." A sketch of our frontier work, told to members of Sunday-schools and young people's societies.

Any of these will be sent free on request. Write to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

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THE FINNS IN AMERICA

By Rev. F. E. Emrich, D.D., Secretary Massachusetts Home Missionary Society

FINLAND and its people have been much in the thoughts of liberty-loving people in Europe and America, because of the purpose of the Czar's government to Russify the little principality. For hundreds of years Finland has been the battle ground between the great Russian Empire on the east and the Scandinavian peoples on the west. Sweden gave Finland her Christianity, her liberty, her civil rights; but the latter people were constantly between two fires. So at last Finland cast her lot in with the Russian nation, retaining her own rights as an independent dukedom under the rule of the Czar. She had her own army, her own postal system, a constitution which was accepted by the Czar. Up to the close of the nineteenth century these rights were respected by the Russian authorities. At last, however, under the influence of the great Pan-Slav movement, an attempt was made to incorporate Finland into the Russian Empire, depriving her of her own independent constitutional rights. And for more than ten years there has been a sturdy but peaceful resistance of the little people to the steady aggressiveness of the bear.

Finland numbers about three million people, composed of Finns and Swedish-speaking Finns; the latter, the descendants of immigrants who came during the Swedish occupation of Finland, number about three hundred thousand, and have always been in close touch with the mother country, Sweden.

The Finnish people are of Mongolian origin, as are the Hungarians of southern Europe. Their language is agglutinative, and is rich in poetic power.

Finland is a country of low land along the coast, and has no elevation higher than 3,000 feet; much of it is covered with forests, and granite is found in abundance. It is the land of a thousand lakes. The Finnish proverb says, "My country is strawberry land; stranger's land is bilberry land." A deep, holy love for the homeland animates the Finnish people.

The Christian religion was first brought to Finland by Henry, Bishop of Upsala, who came with King Edric IX of Sweden, in the year 1157. Under the influence of Sweden, the Reformation was introduced and the people as a whole adopted the Lutheran faith. At the present time 98 per cent. of the people are Protestants; the remaining two per cent. are members of the Greek and Roman Catholic churches. English writers who have made a close study of Finnish conditions state that Finland is the best educated country in the world. This, of course, means the education of the common people. Less than one per cent. are illiterate. Whatever failings the State church may have, she has been loyal in her devotion to the education of her children. Finland is a land of the Reformation and the open Bible. What a contrast between her and Russia, Italy, Spain, Portugal, or even France!

After the great general strike in 1905, the Socialist party became the strongest of the five parties in the land. Then came the abolition of the different estates of clergy, noble, etc. Now there is but one house of parliament; and universal suffrage, including woman's suffrage, is the law of the land. In recent years more than fifteen women have been members of parliament.

The State church is Lutheran. The Free Church movement in Sweden and Norway has also been felt in Finland. There have been revival movements within the State church, especially that led by Laestadius, a man of great fervor but narrow conception of the spiritual life.

The type of piety as voiced in the hymns of the people is sad, sombre. The climate seems to have its influence in giving a joyless cant to the piety of the people. The lifeless orthodoxy of the Lutheran church has been felt.

The later years have seen a great revival of interest in everything that is Finnish. Early in the nineteenth century, Lonnrot, a country physician, in his visits among the peasants, gathered the legends of the Finnish people. Through his faithful labors Finland's great epic poem, "Kalevala," has been published. The meter of this poem was adopted by Longfellow when he wrote "Hiawatha." In "Kalevala" we have the setting forth of the great heart of the ancient Finnish people. And it ranks as one of the great epic poems of the world.

Johan L. Runeberg is regarded as the national poet, although a Swedish Finn. A Finnish woman once said to me, "Runeberg had a Finnish heart but a Swedish tongue."



A GROUP OF FINNISH RELIGIOUS LEADERS
Rev. K. F. Henrikson in center (see following article by Dr. Herring).

To-day there are in America something like four hundred thousand Finns. They are here largely because of the political activity of Russia. Of course, many come to better their condition, but a man well versed in Finnish conditions states that a great number are here because of Russia's attempt to take away Finnish independence. The immigration is likely to increase. English papers give full accounts of the movement to Russify Finland, and the great Liberal organs are in deep sympathy with the little people. The Finns in America are found in all the northern states, from Maine to Washington. Among them there are thousands of thrifty farmers. They are in the quarries of Cape Ann and Quincy, and in the cranberry bogs of southern Massachusetts. They are in the woolen and steel mills. They are in the mines of Michigan and Wisconsin, and in the forests of Minnesota. They are thrifty and industrious, not afraid of hard work. They are considered good paying customers by the shopkeeper. They are not hard drinkers, as a rule. A great temperance movement is found among these people. They have more than one hundred local temperance societies. This movement is not anti-religious. I am told that so strong is the temperance sentiment that in the fifteen or more Finnish papers in America, no liquor advertisements are to be found.

In this country a great Socialistic movement has developed among the Finns, and in many of the Finnish colonies the finest, largest building is the Socialist hall. These people are wanting a better social environment. Many have been influenced by Robert G. Ingersoll, whose writings have been translated into Finnish. In recent years, however, his influence has lessened.

These people have two educational institutions. One, the Finnish Lutheran College, is located at Hancock, Michigan. This has a college and theological department. The second, the "Finnish Workingmen's College," at Smithville, Minnesota, under the auspices of the Socialists, has over one hundred students.

In this country the religious life of the people is being ministered to by the Lutheran church, which is divided into three parties. Two of these, the Finnish Lutheran Synod and the Finnish National Church, are practically one in their doctrinal views. The third division is the Laestadians or Apostolic Lutherans, who have no regular organization or ministry, but are served by lay preachers. They are quite strong in parts of Minnesota. The Congregationalists are working among these people in New England, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other states. In recent years a Bible school for the training of workers had its location in Revere and Cambridge, Massachusetts. Work ought to be done for the great mass along the lines of a simple New Testament type of Christianity. These people, in many places unshepherded, uncared for, need the vital, simple gospel which Congregationalism can give them. To us has been given the privilege of meeting their need. They need the leadership of a well-trained ministry with modern outlook, and yet conserving the power of the evangelic message. The men who have been our preachers are full of deep love for their people; but the forward movement must give us leaders with broader vision.

At the Olympic games in Stockholm in 1912, Finland's athletes were among the very first. In the procession of the various countries, Finland was not allowed to carry her flag of white and blue; but that flag is dear to every Finnish heart. An American woman, Alice Stone Blackwell, has well written of that flag:

Where'er a white cloud floats across the blue sky,
The banner of Finland is waving on high.
Where'er a white hill lifts a snow-laden crag
Against the blue heaven, there glitters our flag.
Where'er a white sail flecks the sea's azure hue,
There flutters our pennon, the white and the blue.

PLANS FOR NEW WORK AMONG FINNS

By Secretary H. C. Herring

"HOW shall they hear without a preacher, and how shall they preach except they be sent?" As Dr. Emrich has shown, there is very definite responsibility resting upon Congregationalists for the religious care of the Finns. Of the seventy-seven missions among this people in this country outside the Lutheran church, fifty were established under Congregational auspices. Among the increasing number who are dissatisfied with the church of their native land, no type of organization is so welcome as Congregationalism. Surely these facts create a clear call to service. What is needed for our response? Money? Yes, but of what use is money unless there are leaders whose support it will provide? So we come at once to the question which is at the threshold of work among any immigrant nationality —the question of a training school for ministers. To improvise an adequate ministry is difficult, to secure ministers in the Old World is equally so. For several years, the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society maintained such a training school for Finns, until the expense became prohibitive. In continuation of the work of that Society, and with its aid, the national Society is now taking steps to establish a Finnish Institute in connection with Chicago Theological Seminary. That broad-spirited institution will furnish shelter and various forms of assistance, as it is doing in the case of the three foreign institutes already under its care. Rev. K. F. Henrikson, who was at the head of the Massachusetts school just mentioned, will preside over the new institute and act also as Superintendent of the Society's Finnish work. The character of the



FISK HALL

The main building of Chicago Theological Seminary, where the Finnish Institute will have its home.

young ministers turned out under his instruction is sufficient proof of his adaptation to the task. As rapidly as possible, the Finnish churches of our order now pastorless will be cared for, and new fields now waiting for care will be entered.

No opportunity for Christian work could be more inviting than that among this vigorous and resourceful people. The difficulties, needless to say, are many. Great numbers of them have grown indifferent to religion. Others have embraced an anti-religious socialism. But their Christian inheritance is long and honorable. Old memories and traditions respond to the Gospel appeal. If we seek with unselfish love and with living faith to render them service, we shall find the way open before us.

Mr. Henrikson is now on an extended trip through the West, in the course of which he will visit most of the Finnish communities in that region.

Our Canadian brethren are moving in the same line. Already, several of our ministers have taken up work among the Finns of Canada. Some day we shall find the sons of Finland occupying many and honorable places of leadership in Church and State.

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CHURCH-GOING CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

By Rev. Albert J. Lord, Pastor First Congregational Church, Meriden, Conn.

[Editor's Note.—We commend to the men under the commission of the Home Missionary Society a careful consideration of the following practical article by Dr. Lord. This is the narrative of something actually done. The average missionary pastor thinks he is duly interested in the children, but the fact that the formal strength of a new church rests upon mature constituents tends to force his attention upon the grown-ups.]

MANY pastors and church workers are becoming interested in securing the attendance of the children and young people at the morning worship of the church. Those who are working along this line may be glad to know of the methods which the First Congregational Church of Meriden, Connecticut, is employing to this end, and with what results.

The First Church has always laid great stress on work for young people, but not until the last year has any concerted effort been put forth to bring them into the church service. The children and young people have been accustomed to gather in large numbers for the session of the Sunday-school, but they have been conspicuously absent from church.

The first step was the organization of a "Junior Church," holding its service at four o'clock Sunday afternoon, to which the children were invited. The first Sunday found some twenty children in a church which seats twelve hundred. This children's service could have been made more attractive in the Sunday-school rooms, but this was not the point. The children needed to become familiar with the church auditorium.

The Junior Church service had in it all the features of the morning worship. The organ was played; "Nicea" and "Webb" were taught, measure by measure; a prayer, to be offered with bowed heads, was learned; an offering taken; a Bible story told; and the benediction pronounced.

In the course of a few weeks there were over a hundred children from seven to thirteen years of age attending this afternoon service. When they had become familiar with the church auditorium and when they had all learned to come quietly into the service and sit through the hour, they were invited to the Sunday morning worship. Nearly every child who at-

tended in the afternoon came the next Sunday morning. Those whose parents attended church sat in the family pews. The rest of the children, about fifty per cent., whose parents



REV. ALBERT J. LORD

did not attend church, were given sittings in various parts of the church. Envelopes were distributed for offerings. Many of these children have not been absent a Sunday since last October.

The presence of the children at church created an interest in church attendance among the young people. When these young people began to come it was found necessary to have distinct groups. The children from seven to thirteen years of age, of which there are 140, are now called the "Junior Congregation." The young people from fourteen to twenty, of which there are 130, are called the "Church-going League." Each member of the Junior Congregation has a number, and this number is given each Sunday to one of the mothers who sits near the door and keeps a record. The attendance of the Church-going League is kept by the Sunday-school teachers on specially prepared cards.

The average attendance of the Junior Congregation during the winter months was ninety. The children under seven years of age meet with their teachers at the hour of morning worship in the parlors of the church. Parents bring them when they themselves come to church. When the service is over the little ones are ready to go home with the parents. This plan gives an opportunity of going to church to the fathers and mothers who otherwise could not go. Occasionally these little ones are brought into the church and taken onto the platform, when a Bible story is told and flowers given.

We are always mindful of this large company of young people in the morning worship, and try to make it interesting and helpful to them. A children's sermon is sometimes given, but more often illustrations are put into the regular sermon that will catch the attention of the children.

There is a "Young People's Corner" on the church calendar, in every issue of which this winter have appeared the names of those who have learned the books of the Bible and the Commandments. Bible questions are also printed on the calendar for the children to answer. Those who look these questions up and hand in the answers have their names read from the pulpit. This plan has created a great interest in Bible reading. Not only the children, but parents and friends as well, have been looking up the questions.

Booklets in which the children and young people keep a record of the service, the sermon, and the text, have been provided. These are examined at various times.

There are socials from time to time for the Junior Congregation, held from 4 to 6 o'clock, when talks on church attendance, reverence, and worship are given, after which games are played and refreshments served. The Church-going League has socials in the evening.

The Sunday-school session follows the church service. The opening

exercises are very brief, inasmuch as the scholars have had the hymns and readings in the church. The classes have thirty minutes on the lesson.

The church service and the Sunday-school session occupy two hours, with a short intermission. This brings the Sunday-school and the church service together in a most effective way. The whole Sunday-school is practically in the morning worship. On a recent Sunday, out of 204 young people in two departments of the Sunday-school, 175 had been present at church. Adults in the Sunday-school have always attended regularly the morning worship.

Parents say that the children and young people of the homes are eager to go to church. One boy became so interested that he persuaded his mother to come to church, and teased his father until he rented a pew. A little girl came late one Sunday morning, and when asked why she was late, said, "My mother did not want me to come this morning, but I jawed her so that she gave her consent."

We feel that this kind of work is most rewarding. It is cultivating a field which has been overlooked and neglected in our Protestant churches. Here are the recruits for church attendance, and here is the source of strength for the church of the future.

Our experience has convinced us that the children and young people of every church and parish can be secured for church attendance. If the pastor and the church really want this young life in the service, and are willing to work along these lines, there is no question but what they can have their church services enlivened and brightened by these young faces.

No one can ask honestly or hopefully to be delivered from temptation unless he has himself honestly and firmly determined to do the best he can to keep out of it.—Ruskin.

THE TREASURY

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

JUNE RECEIPTS

	Churches	Sunday schools	C. E. Societ's	Women's Societies	TOTALS	Individual Contribut.	Constit. St. Soc.	Legacies	TOTALS
1912.....	$3,124.26	$177.11	$36.00	$ 106.10	$3,443.47	$ 686.00	$2,375.08	$6,108.91	$ 12,613.46
1913.....	2,241.61	96.54	23.53	610.52	2,972.20	915.03	2,618.60	2,508.09	9,013.92
Increase.....				504.42		229.03	243.52		
Decrease.....	882.65	80.57	12.47		471.27			3,600.82	3,599.54

FIRST THREE MONTHS OF FISCAL YEAR, ENDING JUNE 30, 1913

	Churches	Sunday schools	C. E. Societ's	Women's Societies	TOTALS	Individual Contribut.	Constit. St. Soc.	Legacies	TOTALS
1912.....	$11,939.66	$571.46	$ 136.72	$ 3,990.35	$16,538.19	$ 3,095.14	$ 5,740.70	$21,185.32	$46,559 35
1913.....	8,826.54	354.82	89.74	5,442.21	14,713.31	3,368.63	5,571.33	26,236.42	49,889.69
Increase.....				1,451.86		273.49		5,051.10	3,330.34
Decrease.....	3,013.12	216.64	46.98		1,824.88		169.37		

WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Miriam L. Woodberry

THE WAY THAT WON

HE was nearly through his Seminary course and felt that his health was giving out; he knew his money was gone. So, concluding that experience would be as valuable as more study, he wrote to headquarters, asking to be sent to the hardest and most modern missionary field. The people at headquarters knew exactly what to propose, and he soon found himself buying a ticket for the Ranch Lands—a region where for twenty-five years the finest Hereford cattle have spent their lives before taking their first and only ride to Chicago. Fresh from college, he stepped off the train, in patent leather shoes and lavender silk stockings, into mud up to his knees. Looking himself over, he murmured, "Well, Tom, you are more kinds of a fool than the college paper gave you credit for being, which is saying a good deal." He went to the leading store on the main street and fitted himself out with the type of garments the people in that part of the country wear. Then came his first meal at a frontier hotel. In the dining room were twenty-seven silent, muscular ranchmen. Nobody spoke; nobody looked at him; dishes rattled and food disappeared. The stillness grew colossal. When the meal was over, he stepped out on the porch and looked up and down the street. He thought of all the recitations he had recently given, of the essays he had written, of the books he had read, of the lectures he had heard, and could not remember a single sentence likely to teach him how to begin work in a frontier town in America in the year nineteen hundred and now. He suddenly started as if he had been shot. It was not a bullet, however, which startled him, but a heavy hand on his shoulder, and a grizzled old ranchman looked into his face and said sweetly, "Son, how will you swap watches?" He looked the man squarely in the eye and shouted, "Even." His own watch had been left behind to be repaired, and the jeweler had given him an old turnip which had ticked incessantly, but the hands hadn't moved a fraction of an inch. He felt sure of getting a mean watch and pretty certain of passing over a meaner. This proved to be the case. The crowd had gathered round to see him sold. They did not particularly care, however, who was sold, so long as some one was. The next minute he found himself raised high in the air, above the heads and shoulders of the leading citizens and some of them giving three cheers for the kid. Quick as a flash, before the excitement had died away, and while he was still elevated, he announced that he was a Congregational minister who had come out to start a church, and he wished the man with the largest head and the biggest hat would take up the first collection. The crowd was delighted. Heads were measured, hats were compared, and the collection was taken. For the next few weeks he knew what it was to be popular. He had actually taken the place by storm. The enthusiasm was unbounded. People contributed money and labor. But when the floor of the church was laid, it was decided to dedicate the building with a dance. The minister ruled that this should not be done. Whereupon he was asked who he thought he was, whose church he thought it was, who was giving the lumber and hammering the nails. This was a free country where the voice of the people prevailed. The

details of the controversy that followed have never been given to the public. It is sufficient to say that the minister's ruling carried. There was no dance, but the people stopped coming to church, and Sunday after Sunday, his carefully prepared and well thought out sermons found no audience but himself. Not a single child came to Sunday-school. Once more he took himself in hand, and decided it was very conceited in him to think he could blow into a community of the age of that one and calmly assume the leadership. So he began to study the people, judging that if he could win out on their strong point they would have some respect for his. He soon perceived that the man with the best knowledge of horses was the town idol. He quietly went to an auction one day and bought the meanest and poorest horse put up for sale. She was badly broken, she was thin, she was ill, but he walked off with her amid the jeering and hooting crowd. There was nothing delicate in the art of verbal expression among these people, and a voice shouted above the tumult, "You had better name her Maud, for she is only fit to live in a garden." He gratefully accepted the suggestion and the horse was duly christened. He hoped no one would ever know the few theological books he purchased that winter and the number of dollars that went into his veterinary library. He shivered in his room in order to burn coal in the barn. He doctored and studied and loved that horse back to health, and when the day came that he was offered seventy-five dollars more for her than he had paid, the people decided he had wit enough and nerve enough to preach to them, and they began to attend church. The audience room filled up, the church was completed, and a year from the day he stepped off the train in patent leather shoes and silk stockings, the church was finished and a little chapel twenty miles from the railroad over in the big distance also had an edifice and regular services.

Two years later, I spent a day at the hotel where he took his first silent meal. The proprietor, sitting on the edge of the counter and holding the safe on his knee (the safe consisted of a cigar box with a heavy lock, and could be secreted in the ample pocket of his coat), looked me over and said, "What is it that little fellow's got that we aint? Nothing but a snipe in physique; why, I could put him in the palm of my hand and blow him over the Hills. But he used to come pirouetting into this place and say, 'Sam, you know so-and-so's baby has died out on the Triangle ranch and they are going to put it into the ground to-day. Won't that little grave look tiny, the first for over ten miles? Don't you want to harness up and go over and carry the sympathy of the community?' He knew the only decent thing about me was a love of children. So I hitched up and we went, and the first thing I knowed I was hearin' all his funeral sermons. They warn't preached over me, but they struck in, and the day came when I turned round. Why, I don't believe I had been to church ten times in ten years, but now I go every single Sunday and don't mind it a bit."

If you want to see the difference in the standards of living in a frontier town after a church is organized, you must know what it means when a man who runs the bank, controls the leading hotel, owns stock in the grain elevator, and is partner in the hardware store, goes to church every single Sunday and "don't mind it a bit."

M. L. W.

If the church allows the West to crystalize its life about other centers than the cross of Christ, it will surrender a strategic base of supplies for a world campaign. That base should yield richly in men and treasure for lands across the sea, and it will if in Christ's name we of the East awaken to our passing opportunity.—Rev. Ward Platt.

AMONG EIGHT RACES IN AMERICA. WHITE. NEGRO. INDIAN. ALASKAN. PORTO RICAN. CHINESE. JAPANESE. HAWAIIAN.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE · GO YE INTO ALL THE WORLD ·
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CHRISTIAN INSTITUTIONS. AGRICULTURAL. TECHNICAL. ACADEMIC. COLLEGIATE. THEOLOGICAL & CHURCHES.

OFFICE, 287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

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Our schools have closed for the months of July and August and our teachers have entered upon their well-earned vacations. We send greetings to them and the grateful acknowledgments of all those who have followed their work during the school year. May they all find new strength and courage for the arduous and hopeful work to which they look forward.

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We send our greetings also to the pastors of the churches with which we are associated. How much depends upon their consecration, their ability and fidelity. Who can trace the influence of our churches upon a people in the formative stages of their religious and social life? In the direction of a new civilization how needful is an earnest, devoted and thoroughly disciplined ministry.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS IN RURAL VIRGINIA

William G. Price, Principal

I HAVE served in rural Virginia as house to house missionary, teacher and principal of the Gloucester Agricultural and Industrial High School for the last sixteen years and can easily give from this experience an idea of Negro rural public schools in Virginia.

Gloucester County in which our school is located, is one of a group of rural black belt counties where, until recently, the Negroes outnumbered the whites.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1908-9 gives Gloucester County a school population of 1,780 white and 2,169 colored. For these 1,780 white children the county furnishes 42 teachers and 25 public schools with a seating capacity of 1,435 pupils, and 30 teachers and 18 schools with a seating capacity of 1,000 for 2,169 Colored pupils. In other words, although the Colored school population and daily enrollment of Gloucester is much larger than that of the

whites, the county furnishes seven more schools and twelve more teachers for 1,780 whites than it does for 2,169 Negro children, not furnishing one seat for every two Negro school children.

In each magisterial district of Gloucester County, there is at least one high school for the whites with necessary wagons to convey distant pupils to and from the schools. As a matter of course, the county furnishes the Negro no chance whatever for high school education nor any means of conveying distant pupils. One can say without fear of contradiction that the cost of a single high school building for whites is more than the cost of all school buildings combined, furnished by the county for Negroes. The time the Colored public schools of the county were in session during the year was less than three-fifths the term of the white schools. The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1908-9 gives Gloucester five white and three Colored teachers holding the highest or Collegiate teachers' certificate, and one white and three Colored teachers holding the lowest or the third grade certificate. The yearly salary of this one-third grade white teacher was $38.00 more than twice the salary of a third grade Colored teacher, and only $22.00 less than twice the salary of a Colored teacher holding the highest or collegiate certificate. When one knows the unsatisfactory condition of Southern education for the rural whites, it is not hard to understand the wretched condition of Southern rural education for Negroes and the great need of strengthening Southern rural education for Negroes.



Hubbard Hall GLOUCESTER SCHOOL, CAPPAHOSIC, VA. Douglass Hall

Notwithstanding these unfavorable conditions much has been done and largely through the inspiration and efforts centered in the AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION school at Cappahosic. Also in an associated land building and loan association the Negroes of Gloucester have been en-

couraged to buy land and build homes for themselves. The United States census for 1910 shows that Gloucester County has a total of 1997 farmers: of these 1104 are native white farmers, six are foreign born whites, and 887 are Negro farmers. Of the native white farmers 982 own their farms: 114 are tenant farmers; 853 of the Negro farmers own their farms and 34 are tenant farmers; one of the six foreign-born white farmers owns his farm and five are tenant farmers. Although the Negro farms are in most cases much smaller and less valuable than the farms of the native whites, those who have stimulated and led the Negroes to buy land and build homes are greatly encouraged that in every seventeen farms of the county, eight are owned by the Negroes. Our land building and loan association has already singled out those 34 Negro tenant farmers of Gloucester with the hope of making them also farm owners. Buying land and erecting christian homes are held up before the young Negroes second only to the christian life. It is considered next to a disgrace in Gloucester County for a young man to marry and not to own some land.

The recent coming of high schools for the whites has deepened the already quickened interest of the mass of Gloucester Negroes in education, but at the same time has brought with it a month or more reduction in the length of every Negro public school.

The AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION school at Cappahosic is largely responsible for this educational thirst and determination to advance on the part of the Gloucester Negro, but the school has not enlarged with the needs of these Negroes.

At the time the oyster industry, which was our chief industry, was manifesting its greatest decline, the AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION wisely strengthened our work at Cappahosic by the addition of a second instructor in agriculture, a cooking and sewing teacher, and a teacher for manual training and carpentry. It would seem that the Gloucester Agricultural and Industrial School could readily meet this new educational need and help the young people in the necessary transition from the declining oyster industry to a better grade of cultivating their own small farms. As a matter of fact, excepting a fine chance to administer to community life, these rural AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION institutions are on account of the sparseness of rural



AN AGRICULTURAL CLASS IN THE FIELD

population, chiefly boarding institutions. For example, although our Gloucester Agricultural and Industrial School is situated upon its model farm of 148 acres with 13 workers, and a strong academic course, shops and industries for girls in the very center of this rural crisis, for lack of room for student boarders our school can admit and directly train but one hundred boarders, a very small number of the country Negroes anxious to take its courses.

In the absence of all high schools, or vocational opportunities in our county for our Negro youth, our school at Cappahosic is not only a necessity, but its growing needs also make a loud call to the friends who seek the uplift of the Colored people.

IMPRESSIONS OF A NEWCOMER AT BURRELL NORMAL SCHOOL

By Mrs. George N. White

IT WAS a beautiful morning in January. The sun was shining brightly and the crisp winter air gave liveliness to everything. Even the poor crippled, white-haired rheumatic was moving at an unusually energetic rate, and the lazy old mule that had been moving carelessly along with a crude heavy wagon behind him, and a driver who was practically dozing came down the street this particular morning at a lively pace, the chains clanging, the wagon rattling, and the driver blowing his hands and wiping his eyes at intervals. The withered leaves too, that had been nestling quietly in the hollows of the street were dancing merrily in the piercing wind, as welcoming the newcomer to Burrell School.

But far more enjoyable as she looked down the long stretch of beautiful street that led to the School was the throng of school children, briskly winding their way toward the school building; half running, half walking with heads and bodies wrapped as if they were just from or just going to the Arctic regions. It was all that the wee-est folks could do to stand the cold and keep pace with their sisters and brothers, but they must come to school rain or shine, cold or hot, for Burrell School has a charm over all its students both large and small. One by one the groups came and disappeared within the spacious school ground. One little bunch are children in the far distance running as if for their lives, as they come closer and closer, anxious looks on their faces, and the determination in their eyes tell me that it must be within a few minutes of nine o'clock, for to be tardy in Burrell is such a transgression that before the bell peals the last stroke they nearly fall within its portals, and watching the satisfaction that steals across their faces I can almost hear them whisper, "I am saved!" So anxious were some to arrive before the limit of time expired that—when they could not make another step—they put out their hands to the Principal who stood like a sentinel at the entrance and he helped them safely in.

But now they are all in and the

doors have been closed. Come with me and I will show you some more things of interest. The first recitations of the morning are already in progress, and you notice from the primary pupil to the senior normal the vivacity, interest and eagerness that is found only where there are teachers whose every aim is to create these in their students. It does my soul good to see how anxious the wee tots are to read and write, and in the higher classes to find that same eagerness, as the problems are solved, or the sentences translated. Certainly Burrell School down here is doing a world of good. The enrollment this year has surpassed that of a number of preceding years, and the students seem to be grasping the real ideas of education.

Next chapel time. The students silently march to the beautiful room for the devotional hour. You will be impressed here so that you will hardly forget Burrell and the way in which the students sing the Negro songs, those songs of all songs; with the pathos that thrills one's soul and sends the mind back fifty years when across the cotton field, corn field, or sugar cane patch the poor slaves poured forth their souls to God in these wild, sweet cadences. This comes to me when the students sing softly, "Nobody Knows The Trouble I See." Truly nobody but God and themselves knew the trouble they felt in those dark days.

Never before have I had such a vivid picture of slavery days as on Lincoln Memorial Day which we celebrated. On that day, the weather was dark and somewhat dreary: it seemed that even Nature in recalling those dark days could not look otherwise than sad. But despite the threatening weather people came from all directions to join us in the celebration. After the reading of the Scriptures and the singing of Lincoln's favorite hymn, "Father Whate'er of Earthly Bliss" there came the Parabolic Presentation of the freeing of the slave which stirred everyone. The hero of the little play was dressed to represent the slave, and so well did he play his part that before he had finished his first speech tears gathered in the eyes and slowly trickled down the cheeks of many in the audience, while others who had tasted a bit of slavery's cruelty were aroused to martial feeling. Now and then from some one in the gathering broke forth such Negro melodies as, "I Know the Lord Has Laid His Hands on Me", "Stand the Storm", "Keep Inching Along", "Jesus Will Come Bye and Bye," etc., that made it all very real. No sooner had this ended than an ex-slave an old veteran of the war who had fought on the Federal side, the only one in the audience that had been a soldier—arose and in his own way gave a most touching account of slavery memories and of his experiences when the colored soldiers were called to arms for their country. He concluded by saying, "If the call came to-day to fight for freedom again I would shoulder my musket, though I am over seventy years old." Inspiring was his talk and that of several others so that one of those present instead of saying anything about Lincoln or slavery effectively recited "The Colored Soldiers" by Paul Lawrence Dunbar, which brought utterances straight from the heart from all over the audience. This Lincoln Memorial meeting will never be forgotten.

RACIAL SELF-RESPECT AND RACIAL ANTAGONISM

C. V. Roman, M.D., Nashville, Tennessee

1. There Has Arisen in the South a Type of Politician That Proposes to Make the White People Happy by Making the Negroes Unhappy. They propose to better the poor white man's condition relatively and negatively by worsing the Negroes' condition. They would burk the welfare of their country for power and pelf. Instead of striving to move forward themselves, they are striving to force the Negro back. It is a strange and weird delusion that seems to have completely obsessed the majority in some Southern States, and opened the door to political preferment. They expect to reach heaven for themselves by raising—for the Negroes. They hope by some political alchemy to put more rights in the constitution for themselves by taking out any rights the Negro may have, or think he has therein.

2. The Races Know and Believe in the Vices of Each Other, But Do Not Know or Believe in the Virtues of Each Other. The average white Christian believes that the Negro neither understands nor practices the true principles of Christianity, and the Negro knows that the white man so believes. But the Negro believes identically the same thing of the white man and this the white man does not know. Yet neither doubts the other's vices. Further, the average Negro feels it is impolitic to be manly, and dangerous to be frank with white people. May it not be possible that each race has given the other more evidence of its vices than it has of its virtues? Each has demonstated to the full satisfaction of the other its guilt or falsehood, theft, and immorality; but each has failed to impress upon the other its truth, honesty and virtue.

If the white man has the more intelligence, the Negro has more secretiveness. Each fails to understand the other. Playing master developed arrogance while playing slave developed cunning. Neither is a desirable quality in a friend.

3. A Belief That the Negro is Unable to Defend Himself Often Makes White People Tyrannical. A belief that the courts are unfair frequently makes the Negro desperate. By magnifying petty offenses, petty criminals are made grave and incorrigible offenders. Thus the seeds of race antagonism and anarchy are sown. The records of the inferior courts of our country will prove painful reading to those who love justice and fair play. Fred Douglass said that as a boy he discovered that the slaves oftenest whipped were not the ones most deserving punishment, but those most easily whipped. This is largely true of our administration of justice. This fact, rather than race prejudice or Negro criminality, explains the frequency with which Negro crap games are raided, and Negro vagrants incarcerated.

4. Racial Contact is Now at the Most Disadvantageous and Dangerous Points:

(a) The vicious and criminal of both races in the saloons, brothels and gambling dens.

(b) The ignorance and poverty of the Negro with the wealth and intelligence of the whites. The servant-

race gets an exaggerated idea of the wealth and influence of the master race; and the master race gets an exaggerated idea of the vice and ignorance of the servant-race. Both confuse race and class. The Negro is the greater loser; for a lack of racial ideals is his greatest misfortune. Imitation may be sincere flattery but it is also an irritating annoyance that will bring down upon the hapless head of the imitator the contempt of the imitated. The attitude of the white man himself is responsible for the Negro's lack or race pride.

5. Any Accusation of Crime is Made with Big Headlines in the Newspapers. Corrections or retractions are never thus made. The immense power of language is thus used to promote strife. Mobs originate in epithets as often as in crime. The intellectual force of associated ideas is used to generate race antagonism. This works one of the greatest hardships the Negro has to bear, and is the most potent force for evil in the race situation.

6. The Doctrinaire Ebullitions of the Student Often Become Slogans of War Among the Ignorant. Newspaper and platform arguments about "white supremacy" often take the form of cruelty and oppression when interpreted by a street car conductor, a ward policeman or a work-house guard. The extent of this oppression, I am sure, is entirely unknown to the majority of white citizens. It is an interesting if pathetic study to see an artificial self-consciousness of racial superiority strangle the natural impulses of civilization. The other day I saw a good looking, modest appearing, well dressed but frail Negro woman with a child in her arms attempt to board a street car. She was about to fall. The conductor started to help her, then looked at the other passengers and desisted. His face was a study. Prejudice won; but it was a Pyrrhic Victory. To prove a doctrine, he damned a man. My friends, there is something wrong with a code of ethics that makes its votaries feel it a humiliation to be kind to any sentient creature, much less a human being, however humble. Chromatopsia may yet wreck the twentieth century civilization.

Mr. James Bryce, English permanent member of The Hague Court, is right—"In a world already so full of strife and sorrow it is grievous to see added to the other fountains of bitterness a scorn of the stronger for the weak and a dread of the weak of the strong grounded on no antagonism of interests, for each needs the other, but solely on a difference in race and color."

The persistent effort to treat all Negroes alike retards the healthful growth of class distinction among us and lessens the influence of the intelligent and virtuous over the ignorant and vicious.

6. Business Intercourse is Hampered and Friction Needlessly Engendered by a Racial Chauvinism that Leads Many White People to Disregard the Ordinary Amenities of Civilization in their Dealings with Negroes. This is not in accordance with the ideals of ethics, nor the traditions and conduct of the great men of the South. The sun is not injured by shining upon the lowly, neither is politeness degraded when extended to the humble. No man was ever lowered by kindness. Washington, Jef-

ferson and Hayne might be summoned to testify, did time permit.

White clerks object to Negro customers and white proprietors object to Negro stores.

Interstate travel is a veritable nightmare—nothing to eat, nowhere to sleep, imperfect toilet accommodations and a change of cars every few hours. —*South Western Christian Advocate.*

JOPPA NORMAL INSTITUTE, (WHITE) CULLMAN COUNTY, ALABAMA

J. W. Brown, Principal



JOPPA NORMAL INSTITUTE, JOPPA, ALABAMA

JOPPA is one of the most inaccessible of our mountain schools, 22 miles from a railroad station, and in the winter and spring it might as well be 200, for the mountain roads are absolutely impassable. Even the mail carrier sometimes is not able to get through for days. The school is situated on Brindley Mountain, 1,100 feet above sea level, and in the northeast part of the state. Brindley Mountain is one of the last foothills of the Appalachian range, and,—we thought (after traveling a whole day to cover 70 miles, partly by rail and three hours by river boat, and then twenty more terrible miles by mule team), the extreme end of nowhere.

Many were the discouraging re-

ports that reached us before we arrived at the school. Even friends and business men in Cullman—the nearest town—who knew us and our destination warned us not to expect great results here as "the people were very rough and crude, the country wild, and the school dead. That the Principal would be up against a hopeless proposition." If we had been made of the stuff that runs I think perhaps we might have been tempted to turn back, but once here, the twenty miles ride over that rough mountain road was as much of a proposition as the almost impossible school situation.

The days that followed were somewhat exciting. The door bell rang continually, and men and women from all over the district called or stopped us in the village to discuss school affairs and to give us their view of the situation. Each view was different, and each solution likewise. We were informed that other Principals had been "rocked" or hissed or threatened, and their property stolen. Determined to give the community the benefit of the doubt we paid no attention to the reports, but we could not help noticing that our own small stock of chickens disappeared at the rate of two a night, and others of them went around tailless until Nature repaired the damage. As the school term progressed we found that the tough element in Joppa was one to be reckoned with. Rough boys would congregate on the grounds and smoke and drink and carouse. Every public entertainment or meeting they tried to break up by throwing whiskey bottles, etc., and I soon found it was profitable to have plenty of muscle in good training. After piling several of the worst ones in the mud, and knocking their heads together, or using a few Japanese holds on them I noticed that the situation was clearing and that the toughs kept away from the school. Since those first few weeks after we came to this understanding we have had no disturbances at any meeting. At all the school houses and churches in the vicinity it is quite common to see this same tough gang sitting on the doorsteps or under the trees, playing cards on the tomb stones of the burial ground, or breaking up meetings by shooting.

Joppa Normal is not as finely equipped as some of the other mountain institutions, but notwithstanding this and its perplexing problems I do not believe that its possibilities are surpassed by any school of the kind. It is the only Normal school within 30 miles, and the only High school within 20. The district though sparsely settled has a great many young people. Race suicide has not yet reached Joppa. Families of 12, 16 and even 18 are common. One family nearby has 23 living children. The poor apologies for rural public schools do not provide for nearly all these children. The land is thin mountain soil and barely produces a living, hence the people are very poor. The renter or planter must borrow the money to make his crop and buy fertilizer at 10 and 15 per cent. interest. In a poor crop year, as this one was, after the debts are paid, there is practically nothing left. The family pig, a few hens, the little corn raised, a patch of collards and turnip greens plus the indispensable 'lasses, feeds the family until another "crop" is made.

All work in the fields, men, mothers and children. All use the mountaineers' comfort, snuff. A piece of wood

chewed until soft is dipped into the snuff and then placed in the mouth. A similar piece of wood serves as a tooth brush with many. Joppa, however, possesses a good "tooth dentist" and his work is doing much for the people. Store teeth and fillings are powerful civilizing agencies.

Many of the children have peculiar names. The new teacher must get used to having Tommy, Willie, Johnnie and Charlie, represent girls as well as boys; also many are christened with initials instead of names, as D. C. L. B., etc. We have a girl named Vanilla, in one of the grades and another in the vicinity is called Tallulah Falls Smith, named after the Falls of this name in north Georgia. Many of the children show evidences of adenoids and hookworm, especially those from back in the little settlements a few miles away. Children work so early that many of them look like old men and women instead of children. Their homes for the most part are rough boarded cabins with beds or heaps of bedding in all corners. Bedding consists of comforters as sheets are not known, outside of the immediate community of Joppa. In the coldest weather women do the family washing in great iron pots over open fires. They beat the clothes clean with a flat stick, to the utter destruction of the clothes.

We have been asked many times this year for second-hand clothing but we have had very few barrels. We could sell a large amount of clothing of this kind if friends would only send us the barrels, and the proceeds would help in many ways about the school.

The one bright spot of the year in the lives of our children is the annual Christmas tree, where the small sack of candy or the gift which bears the name on the tree is the only gift that most of them receive. It is worth all the effort to see the brightness our Christmas brings to the old-young faces of many of these children. Books and magazines and daily papers are almost unknown in many of the homes. The Bible stories so familiar to Northern children are unfamiliar to many of these boys and girls when they come to us. Of the new students who came this year, not one knew the story of Moses in the bulrushes, and only one knew that Matthew was the first book of the New Testament.

It is very difficult to draw out the people to a serious church service or to Sunday-school, but as I write this, the young people are returning from a "Sing"—dozens of them on horse or mule back, six and eight crowded into hay racks, and numerous able buggies with couples. A "sing" is a gathering where you sing hymns for a half hour and then have recess. Then the school becomes a courting school for a few minutes, when the singing is continued for another half hour, and another recess. Singings, singing schools and protracted meetings are very popular because they afford meeting places for the young folks.

The mission of our school and teachers is to train those who can become teachers and who can raise the standard of teaching in the rural schools. At present the average teacher in the country schools has had nothing but a sixth or seventh grade education. Wherever teachers go out from our school they do improve the conditions. Seventy-five per cent. of the teachers of Cullman county have been students of Joppa Normal. We have a class of eighteen now prepar-

ing to take the state examination this spring.

Joppa Institute has two pressing needs. The greatest is for a good mule or team of mules to haul freight from the nearest railroad station twenty-two miles away and to haul wood, etc. We often have to wait weeks and in some cases this winter, even months before we could get needed freight and express. If our teachers need to go to town to consult a physician or to shop they have to pay five dollars for a livery team and often are not able to get a team at all. We expect to remain here this summer and if we only had a mule or horse we could canvass the country for students and get acquainted with the people, whereas now we are absolutely limited to walking distances. Another need is a sewing machine. Our school is intended to emphasize industrial work, and sewing is one of the first things the girls should be taught but we have no machine. Will not friends help supply our needs, and send us also barrels of second-hand clothing?

Work among these people is well worth while. If ever a people needed help, these white people do. If you could see these young people as they come to school, at first awkward, sometimes wearing homespun clothing, knowing little or nothing of eating with white linen on a table or the proper use of knife, fork or napkin, utterly puzzled at the apparition of white sheets to sleep between, and then to see them at the end of a few months eager to push on and make something of themselves, you would not know them for the same young people. One of these boys said not long since, "If Lincoln was onct as poor as me, maybe theres some chanct for sich as us." The chance depends on us, whom you have sent to teach here; yours to help and invest in Mountaineer manhood and womanhood; ours the chance to train them, and carry on the work. Remember Joppa Institute and her needs.

WHAT THE SCHOOLS CAN DO FOR PEACE

By Charles L. Coon, President of the North Carolina School Peace League

WHAT can the schools do to hasten the time when men shall learn war no more?

First, the schools can teach the old-fashioned virtues of humility, kindness, generosity, obedience, peace, loyalty, contentment, perseverance, honesty, service, self-control, friendliness, justice, good-will, co-operation, unselfishness, and the like, through the proper use of the school subjects of study. The geography and the history lessons ought to cause our pupils to see the humanity and the value of all the peoples of the earth, as well as their dependence upon each other. Teachers, when they are brought face to face with the small amount of knowledge which their pupils possess after the most careful teaching, are prone to say that it is not the highest purpose of the schools to impart knowledge, but that the real function of the school is to mold character. The attitude of mind which it is necessary for men to have in order that

they may abolish war, can come only when the schools so realize their noblest function as to cause their pupils to think in terms of all humanity, and to practice that thinking in unselfish service for the good of all, of whatever race or kindred or tribe.

Second, the schools now teach the value of human life by means of health and sanitation instruction. Shall we labor to make the death rate smaller and to make the race stronger, only to furnish more soldiers and better soldiers to gratify the future selfish ambitions of rulers and kings? And while we teach children the value of health and of human life, let us not forget that it is also our duty to teach our pupils that the wanton destruction of any life is sinful and degrading.

Third, the schools can so make over their thought about athletics as not to use that possibly useful means of instruction and training wholly to exhibit the fighting side of humanity.

Fourth, the history teaching of the schools should emphasize the five great institutions of society—the family, the church, the school, industry, and the State. We are now unduly emphasizing our political history. In fact, our history teaching is little else than the details of politics and statecraft, the most complex part of our life and the part hardest for young people to understand. We have required that our State and national constitutions be taught in the schools, but we have not yet been wise enough to enact a law which will require our children to be taught something of the real history of the family, the school, the church, and industry—the institutions upon which the State depends for its stability. We fill the minds of our young children with the details of the lives of warriors and of campaigns and of quarrels over tariffs and taxes, while they grow up ignorant of the real meaning of the life in which they must live and play a part.

Fifth, the schools should teach the wars of history so as to emphasize their causes, their results, their spirit and method, their destructive effects in disorganizing industry, in adding to the cost of living, their waste of wealth, their awful destruction of human life.

Sixth, the schools should cease to be the vehicles to transmit race hatreds, international prejudices, and outworn superstitions. Many of our school-books are filled with such matters. Our plain duty is to refuse to be even the most innocent means of lodging in the minds of young children prejudices against England, the North, or against any people. Above and higher than any nation is humanity. Christ said that God is your Father and all ye are brethren.

Seventh, the schools must teach less of the spectacular patriotism, which consists largely of gyrations and genuflections before the flag, in vain boastings and inane declarations about loyalty to a section. Service to country, to God, to humanity is patriotism, and not mere pride in our physical resources. Surely it is as holy a thing to swear allegiance to the battle against tuberculosis, which kills ten times as many people each year as have been killed in all our foreign wars in the 126 years of our national existence, as it is to swear allegiance to any flag and to sing war songs around it.

Eighth, we should combat the maxim that "in time of peace we

should prepare for war" with the more sensible doctrine that "in time of peace we should prepare for peace!" War is no more necessary than common murder, the trial by battle, duelling, or any other form of murder or man-killing. Nations as well as men can settle their differences without war. The ordinary citizen who makes of his home or his body an arsenal filled with weapons of destruction would not be believed if he asserted that his conduct was based on his great desire to keep the peace. Modern nations which profess to desire peace, and yet make of themselves vast fortresses filled with all manner of destructive war implements, are blatant hypocrites.

Finally, the last few years have removed many of the physical barriers which have kept men and nations apart. The discoveries of science, wireless telegraphy, and other means of communication are constantly breaking down what were once thought insuperable barriers to trade and commerce between men in every part of the globe. It would be an anomaly if the twentieth century did not also see the breaking down of those spiritual barriers which have separated men in the past—race prejudice, national vanity, selfishness, and inordinate greed. To fight these spiritual enemies of world peace and goodwill, the schools have a peculiar duty. They stand at the very threshold of the problem. My hope is that they will undertake their duty and grandly realize it.

NOTE AND COMMENT

KEEPERS OF THE GATE OF JUSTICE

During the first five months of this year there were thirteen lynchings of Negroes in the Southern States and not one was because of assaults on women. All were because of crimes, or alleged crimes, much less horrible in general estimate than that. The Negro is entitled to the same treatment as a white man is entitled to. No one acquainted with events in our land during the last few decades will venture to argue that he is getting that fair treatment.

Ever since we read it in the May number of the *Century Magazine* there has been sounding in our ears that little poem, "At the Closed Gate of Justice," by James D. Corrothers:

To be a Negro in a day like this
Demands forgiveness. Bruised with blow on blow,
Betrayed, like him whose woe-dimmed eyes gave bliss,
Still must one succor those who brought one low,
To be a Negro in a day like this.

To be a Negro in a day like this
Demands rare patience—patience that can wait
In utter darkness. 'Tis the path to miss,
And knock, unheeded, at an iron gate,
To be a Negro in a day like this.

To be a Negro in a day like this
Demands strange loyalty. We serve a flag
Which is to us white freedom's emphasis.
Ah! one must love when truth and justice lag,
To be a Negro in a day like this.

To be a Negro in a day like this—
Alas! Lord God, what evil have we done?
Still shines the gate, all gold and amethyst,
Must I pass by, the glorious goal unwon,
"Merely a Negro"—in a day like *this!*

All over our land to-day people are turning away from men, their brethren, merely for the reason that they do not measure up to what they regard as their standards of life. The need is for more helping hands. We do not enslave men now as

the South once enslaved the Negro, but we enslave them nevertheless. For its disregard of the principle of brotherhood through years of African slavery, this nation paid an awful price on the battlefields of the civil war. Every disregard of brotherhood has its penalty.—*The Pacific.*

H. W. H.

"One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward;
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong could triumph;
Held we fall to rise, and baffled to fight better, sleep to wake."

Among a number of notes received by a teacher in excuse for the absence of children was the following:

"Dear teacher: Kindly excuse Minnie for having been absent yesterday, as she fell in the mud on her way to school. By doing the same you will oblige her mother."

REV. DOREMUS SCUDDER, D.D.

Japan is showing her splendid self control. It was natural to expect effervescence over California's insults. But the excitement was a challenge to Bushido—the spirit of the Samurai—and the national will power trained thru centuries prevailed. Count Okuma's noble plea to the Christian leaders of both countries struck a cord which vibrated in myriads of hearts. It is singular that in Christian America we have not one pre-eminent statesman who at this juncture of strained relations could, or at least did, utter an appeal to the ideal in any wise comparable to this noble word of a non-Christian. Surely the last are becoming first. No one of our great Christian leaders in statecraft has as yet dared to raise his voice on behalf of international justice to Japan. We looked for such a word from Mr. Bryan but he holds his peace. Meantime Japan as a whole has decided to take two of the wisest possible courses, viz., to wait and to investigate.

Of the three and a half millions of Colored children of school age, two millions were not even enrolled in school last year.

The Northwestern Christian Advocate says: "If one cannot kneel down between a Chinaman and a Negro and pray the Lord's Prayer, he really cannot pray it anywhere." If this test is a just one, and we believe it is, and if it were applied individually to the Christians throughout the world, and particularly in the United States of America, many would be found wanting of the proper spirit in offering the prayer of the Christ. We have come up to the day when Negroes are actually not wanted even as visitors in the white churches and in churches, too, that are loud in the preaching of the brotherhood of man. Many Christians practice the doctrine of brotherhood by proxy, and distance adds charm to the doctrine. Separate sections in our cities, separate Churches, and in some instances separate schools for separate nationalities or races, exist at the bequest of race prejudice, and in turn foster and intensify that feeling." Separation does intensify racial feeling.

COLORED SOLDIERS.

Gov. Sulzer has performed a simple duty in signing the bill providing for the organization of a colored militia regiment.

The colored people have abundantly demonstrated their right to participate in the public defense.

Fifty years ago they were demonstrating that right nobly at Port Hudson and Fort Wagner, where they died in battle for the Union as heroically as any soldiers ever died anywhere on earth. Fifteen years ago they were demonstrating it again at Las Guasimas, El Caney and San Juan Hill.

As to the usefulness of colored soldiers, we cannot say more—and no one could truthfully say less—than Abraham Lincoln said in a letter of August 26, 1863, written after the victories of the summer of that year had given assurance of the triumph of the Union cause: "There will be black men who can remember that, with silent tongue, clenched teeth, steady eye and well-poised bayonet, they have helped mankind to this great consummation."

A discussion of the Negro in Chicago developed large possibilities in him; his property values in the city, of $2,500,000; there are classes of Negroes as of white citizens, among themselves, according to education and refinement; and the fact that the point of ignorance is a vanishing point is significant. The visit of a white reporter to an opera, where only the reporters were white, where people in the boxes were well dressed and refined looking, and the star was a colored songstress, was a revelation to him; and a Sunday visit to a large church full of the same kind of people was a surprise to another man. It is said that the North loves the Negro as a race, and the South as an individual.

WILLIAM TELL

The little town of Switzerland Gessler he hung his hat up on a post and told the people to Bow down to My hat, and William Tell come along and he said he wouldn't bow down to you, yourself you know I wouldn't bow to your hat. he loded his boand arrow and shot it right through by him.

To be something one has not been before is a greater accomplishment than to know something not done or known before. For anyone to discover greater heights or depths in his own nature and to set out to meet his highest possibilities is the higher education.

The following petition from Hawaii has been sent to the President of the United States:

To the Honorable Woodrow Wilson,
President of the United States.

Sir:

The undersigned, citizens and residents of the Territory of Hawaii, respectfully make petition, and, for grounds therefor, represent as follows:

In Hawaii the relations between the races are more cordial, probably, than anywhere else in the world.* *Every person here is not only theoretically but actually equal before the law.* Every one in the Territory understands this perfectly well, and it therefore affords an ease of mind that does not seem to exist in those parts of the world where there is not that equality. Of course the language barrier prevents close social intercourse, but this is perfectly well understood by our different nationalities and therefore no objection or feeling arises on that account.

Just at the present juncture of affairs in our country we feel that it would greatly help to adjust ill feeling and get rid of suspicion and soreness, provided the laws of the United States were so adjusted as to revert to the condition, which was regarded as ideal by our fathers, that America is a refuge for the oppressed of all nations and that citizenship might be acquired in the United States upon compliance with certain conditions, such as ability to understand the laws, customs and manners of that country, coupled with residence of a number of years, etc. The years of prior residence might well be increased, coupled with other requirements now set forth in the laws, and adding thereto such further requirements as may be necessary to more perfectly safeguard our institutions; *but entirely abolishing any race distinction.*

Your petitioners, therefore, respectfully pray that the influence of your administration may be thrown *in favor of the enactment of such legislation in Congress as may be required to do away with race barriers* to naturalization, even while it may increase and add other qualifications necessary to be met prior to admitting any person of any nationality to citizenship under our laws.

*Italics ours.

REV. LEWELLYN PRATT, D.D.

Another devoted life of those in the inner group of the American Missionary Association has passed into the beyond. Rev. Lewellyn Pratt, D.D., died at his home in Norwich, Conn., Saturday evening, June 14th. A strange fatality seems to have fallen upon those intimately associated with the work of the A. M. A. recently. Nine men and women who were prominently engaged in this service have passed away within

the past few months. Dr. Pratt for many years was a member of the Executive Committee, and served with characteristic fidelity. His wise counsel, his clear-sighted vision and his gentleness of spirit made his service of great value. He was a man of faith and of large hope. His devotion to his Savior led him to engage in many lines of philanthropic, missionary and social activity. The foundation of his education was laid in the academies of New England. He was graduated at Williams College in 1852, which gave him later the well-merited degree of Doctor of Divinity. His early influence was felt in the larger political relationships. He took an active part in the formation of the Republican party, and was one of the secretaries of its first convention in Philadelphia, in 1856, when Fremont was nominated. After his graduation, he added to his experience in business enterprises.

Subsequently he was a Professor in Knox College, Illinois; then a Professor in Williams College, Mass.; then a Professor in Hartford Theological Seminary. He was called to the pastorate of the Broadway Congregational Church in Norwich, Conn., in 1877. He was elected President of the Norwich Free Academy in 1893 and held the position during life.

The gracious influence of his personal character will be cherished in the memory of those who were his long-time associates.

MISS ESTHER A. BARNES

It is with a painful sense of loss that we are called to record the death of one of our most faithful and valued teachers. Miss Esther A. Barnes, whose home was in Tallmadge, Ohio, died July 1, 1913. Miss Barnes, as a graduate of Oberlin College, entered the work of the American Missionary Association at Le Moyne Institute, Memphis, in the fall of 1884, where she proved herself to be a most capable instructor in the higher normal classes. Subsequently she became a member of the faculty of Talladega College in Alabama, where her exceptional gifts as a teacher were greatly appreciated. The influence of her earnest Christian character, directed by a cultured and disciplined mind, was strongly felt not only in the institution, but continuously through those who had gone forth as educated teachers and preachers in Christian work. Miss Barnes at any time could have secured recognition in more conspicuous positions, with far greater pecuniary acknowledgments of her ability as a teacher. She chose, however, to remain in the service of the needy and lowly as a true missionary. Her death adds another to the record of the deeply-felt losses which have come of late to the American Missionary Association.

MISS HARRIET E. DODGE

In the death of Miss Harriet E. Dodge, June 30, the American Missionary Association recalls one of those who was engaged in its service from almost the beginning of its life. Miss Dodge was born in Ipswich, Mass., on Sept. 5, 1825. She became the Assistant of our first Secretary, Dr. Whipple, in 1848, and continued to perform most valuable service for the Association in various forms until the year 1901—over fifty years—when she retired on account of ill health incident to advanced years. At nearly 89 years of age Miss Dodge retained her faculties and her interest in the work of the Association, and wrote with a firm bold hand as ever her sorrowful regrets at the death of Treasurer Hubbard. Miss Dodge had strong qualities of intellect and heart. During all of the administration of Secretaries Whipple, and Strieby, and well into that of Secretaries Beard and Ryder, she was an active and valuable force in the office. An earnest, excellent and devoted Christian woman, spared to thoroughly enjoy life to extreme old age, has passed to the reward of a greatly useful Christian service.

THE A. M. A. TREASURY

C. J. Ryder, Treasurer

We give below the financial showing of the A. M. A. for the month of June, also for the nine months closing June 30th, with statement of the designated donations for specials, outside of the regular appropriations.

The showing is not very encouraging. The month of June showed a slight gain in donations from the churches as a whole. The donations from individual gifts, however, overcame this slight lead and left nearly $5,000.00 representing a decrease in the June receipts, from donations for this year as compared with the same month last year.

The nine months show a gain in church collections of nearly $1,500.00 in donations for regular appropriations, but a serious loss in legacies.

We look to the friends of the great work which they have committed to the Association to increase the gifts of the summer months that the work need not suffer.

RECEIPTS FOR JUNE

	Churches	Sunday Schools	Women's Societies	Other Soc's	Y. P. S. C. E.	TOTAL	Individuals	TOTAL	Legacies	TOTAL
1912	$ 5,061.38	$ 591.91	$1,985.07		$110.05	$ 7,751.91	$ 6,529.21	$ 14,281.12	$ 7,682.01	$ 21,963.13
1913	5,076.66	680.37	2,206.57		128.77	8,092.37	1,197.35	9,289.72	6,661.38	15,951.10
Increase.	14.78	85.46	221.50		18.72	340.46				
Decrease.							5,331.86	4,991.40	1,020.63	6,012.03

RECEIPTS NINE MONTHS—TO JUNE 30.

Available for Regular Appropriations:

	Churches	Sunday Schools	Women's Societies	Other Soc's	Y. P. S. C. E.	TOTAL	Individuals	TOTAL	Legacies	TOTAL
1911-12	$76,655.07	5,867.18	$18,819.68		$1,108.98	102,450.91	$ 8,748.18	111,199.09	$78,687.55	$189,886.64
1912-13	75,850.66	6,589.19	20,478.93	$8.89	959.95	103,887.62	8,203.26	112,090.88	68,287.18	180,378.06
ncrease.		722.01	1,659.25	8.89		1,436.71		891.79		
Decrease.	804 41				149.03		544.92		10,400.37	9,508.58

Designated by Contributors for Special Objects outside of regular appropriations:

	Churches	Sunday Schools	Women's Societies	Other Soc's	Y. P. S. C. E.	TOTAL	Individuals	TOTAL	Legacies	TOTAL
1911-12	$ 1,631.37	1,734.07	$3,502.47	$10.00	$393.95	$7,271.86	$25,965.95	$33,237.81		$33,237.81
1912-13	1,431.61	1,486.21	3,316.36		240.12	6,474.30	18,132.40	24,606.70		24,606.70
Increase.										
Decrease.	199.76	247.86	186.11	10.00	153.83	797.56	7,833.55	8,631.11		8,631.11

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS NINE MONTHS—TO JUNE 30.

RECEIPTS	1911-12	1912-13	Increase	Decrease
Available for regular appropriations	$189,886.64	$180,378 06		$9,508.58
Designated by contributors for special objects	33,237.81	24,606.70		8,631.11
TOTAL RECEIPTS NINE MONTHS	223,124.45	204,984.76		18,139.69

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY

Office: 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Corresponding Secretary, Charles H. Richards, D.D.; Treasurer, Charles E. Hope; Field Secretaries, William W. Newell, D.D., 19 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; William W. Leete, D.D., Room 611, Congregational House, Boston, Mass.; Rev. H. H. Wikoff, Mechanics Bank Building, San Francisco, Cal.; Assistant Field Secretaries, Mrs. C. H. Taintor, Clinton, Conn., and Rev. J. P. Sanderson, D.D., Chicago.

"Mighty Montana" is making fine progress in her church life. The slogan of the State Conference two years ago was "ten new churches a year for ten years." The way that state is drawing upon this Society indicates that they are hard at work to make that dream a reality. Last year we paid to eight churches in Montana six grants, two church loans and two parsonage loans amounting to $9,300. Four additional grants were voted, amounting to $1,300, which the four churches have not yet found themselves quite ready to call for. Two other grants amounting to $1,100, were voted in 1912 and have been paid this year. We hope these fourteen churches, thus equipped by our aid, may accomplish a work of great usefulness in that far Northwest.

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One of the most beautiful rural churches of which we have knowledge is that in Meriden, N. H. It is built out of the granite boulders of the fields, which when split, furnish a surface of soft gray touched with roseate and yellow hues, making a fine building material. Ivy climbs up the gothic gable and the square tower, whose vivid green is in striking contrast to the tint of the stonework. The tent-like roof with its eyebrow windows, and the soft color of the memorial windows, lend a peculiar charm to the edifice. In the interior every detail is in admirable taste, and the whole effect is restful and satisfying. The church crowns one of the most picturesque hilltops in New England, with a famous Academy —"Kimball Union"—by its side. It is a fine example of what a good architect can do for a village church among the mountains. It was not erected by our aid, but interested friends gave generous assistance to the people who without their help would not have been able to provide the entire cost of $15,000.

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The writer was in another country meeting house recently. It was an old-fashioned building. The bellrope hung in the gallery and one of the brethren made the message of "the sweet church bell" peal through the valleys and among the hills. The white spire gleamed above the green trees, bearing its constant witness to the supreme truths of religion. Entering the door the harmonious colors of the well-kept auditorium gave pleasure to the eye. Instinctively one said, "there is good housekeeping here." Sure enough, it was so. There was an active "Ladies' Aid" to keep things up to the mark. Women are natural housekeepers. There should be a "House Committee" of women in every church to see that the auditorium is immaculate, so that no stray critic may write his name in

the dust on the communion table and that the grime of the outside world does not establish itself on carpet and pew and windowsill.

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Why not a "Decorating Committee" also? A church looks more homelike, as the living-room of the household of faith, when at this season of the year it is adorned with some of those exquisite products of garden, field and forest which declare the glory of God. One need not depend upon the greenhouse at this season. There is a wealth of beauty in the yard and by the wayside waiting to be invited to church. The crimson ramblers and hollyhocks, the black-eyed susans and meadow lilies, the meadow rue and pond lilies, the ferns and brakes are within reach, and quite ready to voice the praise of their Creator in his Sanctuary. There's nothing like a good committee to look after this "aid to worship."

FLORENCE, OHIO

THIS rural church is an interesting case of revival to new life from having been at death's door. The church is nearly a century old, having been organized in 1818 as



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, FLORENCE, OHIO

a Presbyterian church. In 1832 it was reorganized as a Congregational church, and under the old "plan of union" was affiliated with the Huron Presbytery. In 1897 the church severed its connection with the Presbytery and joined the Central North Association of Congregational churches. The present building was completed in 1842, and in the same year the Rev. Eldad Barber, a graduate of Yale College and Divinity School, was installed as pastor and continued as such for 30 years. The membership was never large, forty-four being the maximum number, but the weekly congregations were large, as at that time Florence promised to be a flourshing business center. This country church was then in full vigor and strength.

But the building of two railway lines, one five miles south and the other seven miles north of this promising center, left it far from the tides of commerce and blasted hopes of growth for the town. As families withdrew to more favorable locations for business, the church declined. Short pastorates and occasional supplies added to the discouragement. Finally the church was closed, its members were scattered, some uniting with other churches, until at last there was only a single member left, a grandniece of Pastor Barber.

About sixteen years ago the Congregational Association advised that the property be sold, as the building was greatly in need of repairs. As soon as this became known to a daughter of Mr. Barber residing in Cleveland, she at once applied to influential

friends and the sale of the church was stopped. This good lady then came to Florence and began a house to house campaign, raising $125 to apply on the improvement of the church property. She also appealed to the Rev. Jesse Hill, D. D., now of Williston Church, Portland, Me., but then pastor of the Congregational church in Wakeman, Ohio. He promised to hold services in the old church every alternate Sunday afternoon for a year. He entered into the work with his characteristic enthusiasm and greatly revived the interest of the people, receiving ten new members as the result of this work. The ladies of Florence then undertook the great task of repairing the church building, and the young people of the town joined with them in providing for the improvements.

The Rev. Elmer H. Johnson of Birmingham added this parish to his other work, and the membership of the church came up from its former low estate to 41. A Christian Endeavor Society of 60 members, with an average attendance of 45 or 50 was secured. About sixty per cent. of those engaged in the work of this country church are young men, and they have made of the church a community center to provide for the needs of the young life of the town. The people have met and solved many difficulties and have succeeded to a remarkable degree in reviving a church nearly dead. Under the advice of Dean Bosworth of Oberlin, as well as of Supt. Rothrock, our State Secretary Dr. D. M. Pratt, and Rev. B. G. Mattson of Mansfield, we are co-operating with the church to put it in first-rate condition for the new work, having promised a grant of $250 to pay last bills on an expected cost of nearly $1,200.

ONE PASTOR AND HIS BOYS

A GOOD way to make the boys love the church is to make the boys believe that the church cares for them. A pastor who enters into the life of his boys and shares in their sports and enjoyments is quite likely to attach the boys to himself and to the work which he is doing. One pastor of a church which we have helped to build took his boys not long ago on a camping expedition, and tells us the story of his experience as follows:

"We are out at camp now. I have had a dozen scouts out for a week and my wife and I and our two children are with them. I find myself growing young with the boys even if I am twenty-five years ahead of them. I brought the boys out on a Y. M. C. A. launch to an island fifty miles north of the city. It is heavy original forest all around here. The boys are divided into messes of four. Two cook and two wash dishes on alternate days. Each lad must be over 12 years of age and he brings with him a knife, fork, plate, spoon and two blankets. They sleep on the beach between the logs, or in the woods beneath the stars, making their beds of cedar boughs. They have a canvas large enough to cover each bed in case of rain. I have a tent where they keep their groceries and to which they can retreat in case of a storm. Thus the boys learn to rough it and study wood craft, and each one must depend largely upon himself for food and cooking. They have a boat for fishing that each mess uses in turn for a three-hour period. In this way there is no friction and they certainly have a delightful time. We have a camp fire in the evening about which all gather. They have spent eight days here and the entire outing has cost for round trip and camp life about $4 each. I feel that this work is well worth while, even for a busy pastor. In my country parish it is not a question of finding material to work upon, but rather of guiding it while it is ready to my hand."

HANGING BACK OR PUSHING AHEAD

THE Year Book is out. It affords interesting reading. But there is a sobering effect as we note certain facts. We have made a small net gain in churches, members and Sunday-school scholars; but we have suffered a net loss in our Young People's Societies, benevolent offerings, and home expenses. Are we simply marking time, or are we taking breath that we may push ahead more vigorously?

Our denomination has an intelligence and vitality which is much admired by our sister churches. There is vigor enough, and money enough in our group of churches to make a large and decided advance in our work each year if we only determine to make it. Instead of a paltry gain of sixteen churches we ought to have a net increase of two hundred. Instead of a meagre gain of four thousand three hundred members, we ought to have a net increase of twenty thousand. Instead of a shinkage of $36,000 in offerings to the benevolent societies as compared with the previous year, we ought to see an immediate increase of a quarter of a million.

What is the trouble? May not one reason be that our churches and ministers are too willing to hang back rather than to push ahead? Is there not too much of the "stand pat" spirit, saying "this is the way we always have done?" Can we expect much progress until our people are aflame with a zealous purpose for a decided advance, and are ready to cut loose from traditional methods, if necessary, and to adopt methods better fitted to secure the desired result?

There are doubtless a good many among us who believe that there never can be anything better than the good old ways which they have always followed. There have always been people who have been skeptical about any proposed improvement. A writer in *The Atlantic* some time ago showed how unprogressive our own America would have been had not the apostles of progress shown by results the error of the popular skepticism. He says:

"We of this big republic complacently affirm the glory of our national achievements, and are not without temptation to acclaim them as proof of superior craft and judgment. But herein do we forget that we are on record as having cast our vote against every move that has contributed to the present century's development. We raised our voices in contemptuous protest against the first projected railways. Had the locomotive awaited its signal from the people, it would not yet have started. When the electric telegraph was shown to us, we brushed it aside as a toy, and laughed its inventor to scorn when he offered to sell us his rights for a few thousand dollars. We put into jail as an impostor the first man that brought anthracite coal to market. We broke to pieces Howe's sewing machine as an invention calculated to ruin the working classes; and we did the same thing to the harvester and the binder. We scorned the typewriter as a plaything. We gathered together in mass meetings of indignation at the first proposal to install electric trolley lines, and when Doctor Bell told us he had invented an instrument by means of which we might talk to one another across the town, we responded with accustomed ridicule, and only the reckless among us contributed to its being."

Let us not be skeptical about improvements in church methods. There is a way by which our churches may secure splendid victories each year instead of suffering disheartening defeats. It is by adopting the "push ahead" policy instead of clinging to the "hang back" policy. Let them listen to those who can show a better way of doing things, and act accordingly. Almost any church that

really makes up its mind to double its membership in a year can do it by united effort under wise leadership. Any church can increase by fifty per cent. its benevolent offerings for the spread of the Kingdom of God, here and abroad, if it will give up the old happy-go-lucky method, abolish the "pass-the-hat" plan for raising the money, and will enter upon a systematic campaign to secure a definite result, have a missionary committee, a system of missionary education by which each person in the congregation shall learn something about each department of our work, and an every-member canvass so that every man, woman and child in the church shall have a chance to share in the great work.

Any church that really gets to work on the "push ahead" plan will not only "enjoy religion" more than ever before, but will be astonished at its own growth and progress.

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CHURCH ARCHITECTURE

THE question of Church Architecture is being more seriously considered than ever before. The church in America, which was neither Episcopal nor Catholic, in the early days advocated simplicity in forms of worship and abandoned ritual and traditional ceremony. The denominational church appropriated a formal austerity, naturally throwing aside tradition of plan, developed a church arrangement suggested by novel conditions.

There were, at the beginning, in this country, few, if any, church buildings which could serve either as standards of merit or suggestions of advance. Because of non-traditional church architecture in America, churches are not its crowning architectural achievement, as is the case in Europe and even in Canada.

With the so-called ecclesiastical churches, architecture is traditional, either of a classic type derived from the adaptations of the Roman, or Gothic, or from the established forms of the Catholic churches of the Middle Ages, in both cases developed from the necessity of impressive ritual and processional functions, a Church Architecture, which has become the type to which all turn naturally for precedent, and a type which most distinctly gives forth a message.

Unecclesiastical denominations desiring to express freedom of thought upon withdrawal from the parent church, were at first so antagonistic to it as to avoid even reminiscence in architecture. In America, the early church and the townhall were sometimes one structure, and often could be mistaken for each other; for as Christianity, at first, avoided the forms of paganism, so the denominational church avoided the forms of ecclesiasticism. And so it is no wonder, that the expression of architecture in the unecclesiastical churches of America should be crude and chaotic, the result of unintelligent imitation.

We now have a chance, if ever such existed, to work de novo, taking the conditions of the problem with the material and funds at hand and associating them with some symbol of the church to denote the purpose of the building, working out a natural solution, with simplicity. Until recently few churches have been found where this has been done, affectation being altogether too conspicuous.

Our denominational church edifices are composed of two units, the main auditorium, and the portion devoted to social and Sunday-school purposes. With respect to the latter, each parish has its own problems to solve.

Sunday-schools are conducted along different lines in different localities. The Institutional Church demands certain requirements, ladies' work and the culinary department require attention. The main auditorium is therefore pre-eminently a place of worship and should possess these qualities which should inspire a reverential spirit, free from those elements of form and color, light and shade, which shall at all be distracting by day and night.

Those qualities which contribute to a religious and worshipful atmosphere should be sought, that man, woman, or child entering from the outside world, shall feel intuitively a desire to forget the distractions of life outside and feel that they are at once in a place of true worship. It is quite possible to accomplish this without imposing huge objectionable columns between the minister and the people. The cruciform plan is especially adaptable to a churchly aspect without sacrificing sight or sound. Stained glass windows, if carefully conceived, give the cue to a large decorative effect around which the general tone must blend.

It is a mistake to claim that this effect can only be gained at great expense, for it costs no more to plan with simplicity, and to use harmonious colorings in woodwork, walls and glass, if only a master hand shall guide.

Harry W. Jones of Minneapolis, in "The Advance."

PRAYER FOR C. C. B. S.

OUR heavenly Father, we come to Thee with grateful hearts for all the beautiful world about us, and for all the evidence of Thy goodness to us. We thank Thee most of all for the gift of Thy Son, who came revealing to men the love of God. We thank Thee that he loved the church and gave himself for it that he might present it to Thee without spot or blemish. We thank Thee that in all ages devoted men have unselfishly given time and money and ability, that they might build for Thee churches within whose walls all of life might be consecrated to Thy service. We thank Thee that in the buildings dedicated to Thy worship strong men have consecrated all their powers to serve Thee and their fellow men. We praise Thee for the Church Building Society, which to-day helps to build edifices where the whole community is called to worship Thee and find strength for the duties of life; where sorrow is comforted; where the weak heart is encouraged; where the repentant find forgiveness; and where all those who are following Thee in truth may unite to spread the blessed news of the Gospel of Thy son. Wilt Thou bless this society, give wisdom in the direction of its affairs, and incline the hearts of our people everywhere to increase their gifts for its work, to the end that Thy kingdom may more speedily come and Thy will be more fully done, till it shall be on earth even as it is in Heaven? Amen.

—Dr. W. W. Newell, in "The Church at Work."

THE CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY

Office: 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

President, Wm. R. Campbell, D.D.; Vice-President, Charles R. Brown, D.D.; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Edward S. Tead; Treasurer, S. F. Wilkins; Field Superintendents, Rev. S. H. Goodwin, Provo, Utah, and J. H. Heald, D.D., Albuquerque, New Mexico.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

THE Directors of the Congregational Education Society present herewith the Ninety-seventh Annual Report.

Receipts from contributions and bequests, $93,743, a gain of $14,203 over last year.

COLLEGES

The colleges upon the Society's list are: Redfield, South Dakota; Kingfisher, Oklahoma; Fairmount, Kansas.

Redfield College, in South Dakota, is endeavoring to meet the needs of the large German population in the Northwest, and during the year the trustees, having received a generous conditional offer of $50,000 from Mr. James J. Hill, completed a campaign for endowment, to which the German churches pledged $100,000 and the Education Society $15,000.

Another large provisional gift of land has been received for a new campus. It is to be hoped that payment of these pledges will be speedily made, in order that the college may enter upon a new career of usefulness.

Windom Institute, in Montevideo, Minnesota, has called Rev. Dr. John Morley, formerly of Fargo College, to the presidency and has taken out a college charter, but does not intend to offer full college courses for the present.

Mr. Hill has also made a conditional pledge to Windom, on the condition that $200,000 be raised to complete the endowment fund.

ACADEMIES

The Education Society is co-operating with the states that have recently assumed the principal share of the support of their academies, as, for instance, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio.

In addition, these states also pledge their support to the general work of the Society.

Missouri has for years stood nobly behind Kidder Institute and Iberia Academy.

Other states are considering the question of a larger contribution to their own institutions.

This denotes a new recognition of the importance of these schools. The action is most praiseworthy and will result in a larger participation in the general work of Christian education as it is now widely carried on by the denomination.

If the Christian academy is to continue, it must keep abreast of the demands of the day and adapt its courses to the needs of the people.

Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and Phillips, Exeter, New Hampshire, and many other smaller schools of that type, are illustrations of the importance of secondary schools. They receive the recognition of our wealthy men and grow stronger as the years go by. Their teaching talent is on a par with that of many of our colleges, and they continue to send finely equipped youth to our universities and colleges. The

West needs to-day just such strong secondary institutions, in order to furnish its colleges with amply equipped students.

By the development of *the Western academy* there will also come a relief to the state universities that are now growing with such rapid strides, and it will take over some of the courses now given at the universities. The policy of the Society, therefore, should be to encourage the enlargement of the most promising academies that now seek its aid, and to concentrate its energies in assisting in their development.

The secondary schools that are now aided or endorsed by the Society are: Gates Academy, Nebraska; Ward Academy, South Dakota; Windom Institute, Minnesota; New Rockford Collegiate Institute, North Dakota; Franklin Academy, Nebraska; Procter Academy, Willcox Academy, Utah; West Tampa Academy, Florida; Schauffler Training School, Ohio; Kidder Institute, Missouri; Iberia Academy, Missouri; Weeping Water Academy, Nebraska; Benzonia Academy, Michigan—thirteen in all.

In connection with the Society's contributions to colleges and academies, it may be stated that the policy is to safeguard appropriations by mortgages on the property. The Society, as one of the national educational organizations of the denomination, must carry on its operations in the interests of Congregationalism. The money, therefore, coming from churches or individuals constitutes a trust fund which the Society must sacredly guard.

During the early years of an institution, it is well for it to be in close touch with the educational board that will stand behind it and secure for it the interest and confidence of the public. There need be no haste to withdraw from such a relation, and it is a significant fact that among some of our wealthy men interested in higher education, the tide is turning in favor of those colleges and schools that are closely related to a religious denomination. It is coming to be accepted generally that ethical and religious instruction must be a part of a well-balanced education. Two agencies are now in the field, the state and the church. If the state cannot give such instruction, then the church must; and the church school is already in the field, not so well equipped as it might be, or so intent on its mission as it ought to be, but here nevertheless and recognizing its call to service.

NEW MEXICO

Two new schools have been opened in the Spanish field, namely, at Marquez, New Mexico, and El Paso, Texas, both of which were started as a result of local demands.

The Mexicans in Marquez bought the land and presented it to the Society, and contributed liberally of their time and labor to the erection of the building.

The revolution in Mexico has driven tens of thousands to our country, and El Paso, Texas, has received a large addition to its population. Representatives of the American Board, stationed in old Mexico, urged the Society to undertake educational work in the densely populated wards of El Paso, where nearly 30,000 Mexicans have settled. The new school, taught by one of the graduates of the American Board school at Chihuahua, old Mexico, has more than fulfilled the hopes centered upon it, and has entirely outgrown the little Mexican Congregational church, whose pastor is Rev. Ignacio M. Lopez. A new location and new buildings are imperatively needed.

Extending its Spanish work farther South, the Society has contributed to the school at West Tampa, Florida, under the principalship of Rev. Fred P. Ensminger. Thousands of Cubans have settled on the western coast of Florida, and Mr. Ensminger has been doing heroic service along the lines of Christian evangelism and Christian education among them. With small means at his command he

has accomplished a great work, and the Society feels that the denomination owes him a generous support.

The schools in San Mateo, Cubero, Seboyeta, San Rafael, Atrisco, are sending their best graduates to the Rio Grande Industrial School, Albuquerque, New Mexico, with the result that the student body in that school has notably improved.

Principal Heyman, of the Rio Grande Industrial School, is beginning to see his way clear of the rough reclamation work, and the farm will become one of the most productive in the valley when his plans are completed. The classroom work has been of a high order this year, and the teachers are greatly pleased by the deeper interest of the students in their studies and their realization of what the industrial school stands for. Principal Heyman has conducted religious services with gratifying results. A spirit of investigation has developed among the older students, and they are earnestly inquiring of their teachers the way to the truth.

Although New Mexico is in the warm, southern region, yet the altitude of Albuquerque brings it practically in the latitude of cold winters, and the present building used as a girls' dormitory is entirely unfit for this purpose. The girls and teachers suffered greatly last winter, and should not be asked to pass another one in such uncomfortable and unsanitary conditions.

A new dormitory, with an ample kitchen and dining hall large enough to accommodate 100 people, with sewing and social rooms, should be erected this summer, and it is hoped that friends interested will come to our help in this extension work.

UTAH

The sign of promise in this field is the growing independence among people allied with the church of the Latter Day Saints. This is manifested in the serious questioning and thinking of younger people, who are showing signs of restlessness under the domination of church authority.

Another encouraging symptom is the desire of the people for better secondary schools, and in some of the smaller towns the citizens, after demanding better equipped schools of the church authorities and been denied, have raised the necessary funds among themselves and erected their own buildings.

The teachers in these public schools are not now taken exclusively from among the adherents of the church, but larger numbers of Gentiles are being engaged because they are recognized as better qualified for their work. Our Procter Academy, at Provo, has contributed some of its best graduates as teachers for the public schools.

The Society may well congratulate itself for the part it has taken in bringing about this new order, for it is our excellent schools that have contributed largely to the creation of this new spirit. The quality of the teaching, the insistence upon discipline, the lofty moral and religious atmosphere in which all our instruction has been carried, have laid the broad foundation for the edifice that is now assuming large proportions. The unrecognized influence of early years is now being felt and the fruitage is plainly evident.

With such noticeable results, and at a time when independent persons connected with that church are becoming bolder in speech and action, the work of the Society becomes increasingly vital and calls for steady re-enforcement rather than retrenchment, for the new spirit manifesting itself should be encouraged, and our schools should have a larger share in fostering its growth. The Education Society in this field must advance, and as the development becomes more complex the teaching talent must be maintained at a high grade and the scope of instruction widened.

The schools at Lehi, Bountiful, Heber, Coalville, Vernal, and Provo have had an excellent year in the quality of instruction given and in the strength of the grip on the people.

They are really social settlements as well as schools, and the activities outside of the classroom are as effective as those within.

STUDENT AID

One hundred and eighty-two students have received assistance this year. The method of distributing student aid is first to have the student appear before an examining committee of the institution where he is studying.

The local committees co-operate with the Society in aiding only those who are worthy of it. It is the growing tendency among educational institutions to increase their funds for student aid for either loans or grants. The effort of a student to piece out his resources by outside work, during term, while it is commendable as a manifestation of independence, oftentimes results in the loss of valuable time which is taken from the far more essential educational work. His mind should be free of outside care during the seven years of study, and the church might well make larger appropriations to men in actual need.

CONGREGATIONAL PASTORATES IN STATE UNIVERSITIES

The recent visit of the Secretary to seven State Universities and Agricultural Colleges confirms the wisdom of the Directors in entering this important field of Christian effort.

The Society has assisted in paying the salary of either a regularly ordained clergyman or a student helper at State Universities and State Agricultural Colleges—in Kansas, two institutions; in Iowa, two institutions; in Wisconsin, Illinois, Nebraska; and has voted an appropriation for next year to California and Michigan—nine in all.

The larger part of the financial burden of these pastorates is borne by local or state bodies, and the Society's help will not be permanently needed. Often the local church is unable to launch the pastorate and so turns to the Society, but as the value of this ministry becomes apparent a local interest is aroused, and the responsibility for its support will be gladly borne by those on the field.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPORT

Rev. Theodore Clifton, D.D., Western Field Secretary of the Society, stationed at Chicago, resigned his office, where he had served the Society faithfully for fifteen years.

After successful pastorates in the West, Dr. Clifton accepted the call to the Western office, and entered upon his work with great enthusiasm. He was especially fortunate in conducting financial campaigns undertaken to help out institutions in special stress. He had a happy faculty of arousing local interest in saving an institution, and tens of thousands of dollars were secured by his well-planned efforts.

Dr. Clifton's successor has not yet been chosen.

Miss Stella M. Jordan, of Waltham, Massachusetts, a former teacher in Utah, has spent the year among the churches telling the story of the Society's work and need. She has been uniformly successful on the platform, and unsolicited praise of her addresses has been received from pastors and laymen alike. Miss Jordan will continue her services the coming year.

The call for the Society's literature has been increasing of late years, and has been larger this year than ever before. These requests come not only to the central office, but to our teachers as well. One of our teachers in New Mexico this past winter received eighty-seven requests from women's societies for information concerning conditions in New Mexico and the special needs of the field.

The Directors have endeavored to meet this demand by issuing up-to-date and attractive leaflets and printed letters from teachers, which have been sent out by tens of thousands. Concert exercises have been published, and leaflets and pictures adapted to interest the youth and special monographs on different departments of the Society's work.

THE CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND PUBLISHING SOCIETY

MISSIONARY AND EXTENSION DEPARTMENT

Office: Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

President, Rev. Frederick H. Page; Missionary and Extension Secretary, Rev. William Ewing, D.D.; Treasurer, Henry T. Richardson; District Secretaries: Rev. Robt. W. Gammon, D.D., 19 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Milton S. Littlefield, 1215 Dorchester Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Educational Secretaries: For the Southwest, Rev. J. P. O'Brien, 4128 Campbell Street, Kansas City, Mo.; For the Pacific Coast, Rev. Miles B. Fisher, 948 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

ATTAINMENTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

By Rev. William Ewing, D.D.

IN finishing a trip of more than 13,000 miles, visiting the representatives of the Sunday-School Society of twenty-three states, one is impressed with the vastness of the work accomplished.

In Montana thriving young churches are pointed out, which grew from the Sunday-school planting. There are churches that were feeble, and were strengthened by having branch schools around them, many of which are becoming churches. And then Superintendent Powell and his workers point out the vast stretches yet destitute and appealing.

North Dakota, with its two hundred and fifty vigorous young churches, is a living testimonial of what has, and can be done. More than three-fourths of these churches are the direct outgrowth of work planted by the Sunday-School Society during the terms of service of Superintendents Ewing and Stickney. The latter has pushed the cause with vigor for twenty-two years, and still finds openings which arouse his unabated enthusiasm.

The great region of Northern Minnesota, cared for by Rev. W. L. Sutherland, is having a new awakening, and Superintendent Herrick in the Twin Cities and surroundings, can point out by the dozen, strong churches which are the outgrowth of careful Sunday-school planting and fostering.

In summing up, there is still the great frontier in the Western and Interior states, where new settlers from the older states and from across the seas are making new homes. There are the great, growing cities, outreaching the efforts of the churches, which need foundations laid in strong Sunday-school organizations; and everywhere there is the need of vigorous campaigns for enlarging and improving all our Sunday-schools.

What a challenge and what an opportunity!

CHILDREN'S DAY AND FINANCES

We greatly rejoice at the good tidings which have come from Children's Day. The services which were prepared especially with the view of bringing the church and Sunday-school into closer relation in the observance of Children's Day, were widely called for. Messages have come indicating that they were of real service. Brief suggestions which

may be helpful in preparing for next year, and suggestive of better observance of Children's Day are called for, to be issued in the *Congregationalist.*

The returns from Children's Day are encouraging. There are a few churches and schools which received the services and agreed to send an offering, which are still delinquent.

The total receipts for March were $645.17 in advance of the receipts for the corresponding month last year; for April they were $359.27 in advance, for May, $419.27 less than the same month last year, and for June $280.30 in advance.

The appeals for destitute fields and for strengthening the work have been so urgent that the income has been taxed to the utmost. Generous giving, personal, and by church organizations, will be needed, in order that the work may be maintained as usual, without incurring indebtedness. Vast fields are open for enlargement if the income will permit.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ELEVATOR

By Rev. C. G. Murphy, D.D., Supt. for Okla. and Texas.

It is marvelous how quickly some of our young people on the plains respond to the Sunday-school uplift. Less than a year ago the young man, whose earnest, intelligent face you



see, gave his hand to one of our Sunday-school missionaries, and publicly committed himself to the Christian life. He was at once made President of a newly organized Endeavor Society, where his zeal and efficiency were quickly recognized, and he was elected District President. Later he traveled about 800 miles to represent his district in the Texas State Convention. A few weeks ago he was a delegate from his church to the Associational Meeting, where he served as Scribe. He has now decided to go to college and fit himself for the ministry.

About twenty-five miles across the prairies is another young man who made his start in the Christian life in a small mission Sunday-school, held in a very small school-house, about a year ago. I was present when he started. He is long and lean. It was with difficulty that he could untangle himself from the close school-house seats. His clear-cut, manly decision brought his younger brothers and his father. As the father gave his hand, he said: "I could not stick it out any longer when all my boys came." The father is now a trustee in a new church, and the leader in erecting a place for worship.

The young man has been leading the young people in their prayer meetings. A few weeks ago a mission school was organized in a small town near by. When no superintendent could be found, he accepted the place. This bashful, inexperienced boy of less than a year ago, is now leading in the Lord's work in a newly forming community.

Across the virgin prairie is another scene which reveals the lift of the Sunday-school. Ten young people, girls and boys, conducted the afternoon session of an Associational Meeting. Each one gave an earnest, thoughtful paper or address on young people's work. The ten addresses were high grade, and would have been a fitting part to the program in any Association. These young people are but part of the product of one of our pioneer churches and Sunday-schools.

This work is only about five years old in this part, and in this short time these young people have become Christians and received their training for service. They are clean in life, strong in purpose and earnest in the work. They combine high ideals with a humble teachableness which assures further progress.

STARTING IN A CITY

By Rev. Ludwig Thomsen, Supt. for So. Idaho and E. Ore.

The West Side Sunday-school in Boise was begun September 8th. At first I was obliged to take personal charge. It is now under the auspices of our Wright Congregational Church in Boise. There are several young women in that church who expressed a desire for Christian work, and this gave them the opportunity.

The school is situated in a section which has over one hundred blocks, and is touched only very little by the churches of the city, nearly all of which are crowded in the center, a mile and a half away. Like all city mission work, it is more difficult and expensive than similar work in small towns and rural communities. The people are less cohesive, and have less community interest.

There is no public building that can be used, so we are obliged to rent rooms in a private house; also seats. But the rent paid on the seats is in part payment, and half the cost has now been paid, so they will soon be the property of the Sunday-school Society. I own a small folding organ which the school has the use of.

Thirty-one members are now enrolled, and it is becoming established in the minds of the people as an institution belonging to the community. I trust it may not be long until preaching services can be added. I hope a church may be formed soon.

HARD SLEDDING

By Rev. W. L. Sutherland, Missionary Northern Minniesota.

I have received a letter, from which I am sending you an extract. It is indeed a hard situation, but I recall several schools reporting as dark prospects as this, which have been revived by a visit, and set on a new career of usefulness.

"Our Sunday-school is dead. Legalized Sunday baseball and indifference of parents killed it. My wife and my own family were responsible for its living as long as it did—six years. Four of my children are married and gone to other places, and my wife is dead, so there is no one to help, not a praying man or woman in the township. So you see it is hard sledding. I expect to sell out and go where my boys live, and where I can hear the Gospel preached when I am able to go to church. The nearest preaching place here is twelve miles away."

DEMANDS IN WASHINGTON

By Supt. J. H. Matthews, Wash. and No. Ida.

The demand for the organization of new schools in neglected regions is very great. We are to have a meeting of the Home Missions Council Committee, to divide up among the denominations the neglected fields, so far as they have been reported.

From Farmington, Conn., comes the message:

"We were much pleased with the service 'The Church of To-day and the Church of To-morrow', especially that there were three good familiar hymns used, as well as the three that were new to us."

THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF MINISTERIAL RELIEF

Office: 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Henry A. Stimson, D.D., President; William A. Rice, D.D., Secretary; B. H. Fancher, Treasurer.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1912 AND 1913

	Churches	Individuals	Affl. Soc.	Interest	Legacies	Totals
1912.....	$7,306.00	$1,760.03	$4,154.59	$5,141.72	$8,400.00	$26,762.34
1913.....	7,377.75	3,192.22	3,179.92	6,274.69	2,176.66	22,201.24
Gain.....	$ 71.75	$1,432.19		$1,132.97		
Loss.....			$ 974.67		$6,223.34	$4,561.10

We are trying hard to get that total loss on the side of a total gain. July receipts will help us, we are sure. We are writing this on July 18th and so far the receipts are most encouraging. Whether they will be sufficient to reverse these figures materially we cannot yet say. We were able to make the July payment to the pensioners and had to borrow only $1,000. This left us owing about $4,500. This we are trying to make good by July 31st. We will report the result in the next issue.

We are hoping to be able to say less about money matters and more about the men and women who need the money, in the future. But we have hoped this for a long while. "Hope deferred,"—you know the rest. Yet it is glorious to be able to hope on. It is only when hope dies that men despair and give up effort. We are not in despair and we were never more active and determined to "win out" than now.

A TRYING EXPERIENCE

Extract from a letter just received from a widow 73, who lives alone.

"It is the same old story, circumstances unchanged, only worse, for I was in the flood. It got into my house two and one-half feet, spoiled furniture, carpets and made an immense amount of washing. Some of my friends came to the rescue and did the washing for me, another came and brought wall-paper and papered my house. Oh! I was so thankful. The paper was loose as high up as it had been soaked with the muddy water and I was not able to get more and hire a paper hanger. Another friend gave me a dresser and a rocking chair, and out of the money that was made up for the flood sufferers, they sent me some groceries, for all of which I was very thankful. We are now having a severe drought and very cool weather. Having so much to do, and my house so damp, I took a severe cold and have had a dreadful cough. Had to call a doctor. I am now better, but not very strong."

THE WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY FEDERATION

President, Mrs. Roy B. Guild, 1325 Clay St., Topeka, Kan.; Vice-President-at-large, Mrs. C. R. Wilson, 69 Frederick Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Vice-Presidents: Mrs. H. E. Birdseye, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Mrs. W. W. Newell, 244 Wesley Ave., Oak Park, Ill.; Mrs. J. C. Luckey, 560 Elm St., Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Frank E. Jenkins, Demorest, Ga.; Recording Secretary, Miss Annie A. McFarland, 203 No. Main St., Concord, N. H.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. C. Wheeler, 1316 College Ave., Topeka, Kan.; Treasurer, Mrs. H. A. Flint, 604 Willis Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.; Editorial Secretary, Miss Eleanor Nagle, 141 Crafts St., Newtonville, Mass.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF STATE UNIONS

The published "Annual Report" has come to be, in most of our Unions, the Year Book, or Hand Book, as well; it should contain, therefore, with the reports such additional features as will make it useful to officers of the Union and Auxiliaries, and a source of information to every member. The following suggestions have been taken from such reports of our Unions as were available.

A "Table of Contents" is the first necessity of an Annual Report, making plain to the uninitiated just what may be found and where. Lists of officers and members of the Executive Committee usually occupy the first page, followed by the dates of executive meetings with the address of the meeting place, and an invitation to auxiliary officers to visit the committee.

The Summary of Work and names of workers may well find place on the page following the list of officers, since this is the announcement of prime importance. In connection with the work carried on under each National Society, give the name and address necessary for procuring information and literature from that Society.

A colored leaf next attracts attention to the "Financial Aim" for the year, with the percentage of this which is apportioned to each society, and that which must be used for the expenses of the Union, also the sum which is apportioned to be raised by each Auxiliary. If there is room, a few important notices to auxiliary officers may be tucked in here and receive added emphasis from the colored page.

Find a prominent place in your Report for a notice of the Day of Prayer for Home Missions, with a suggestion for its observance. Give the time and place of the next Annual Meeting of your Union and also of the Federation. The "Roll of Honor" of Auxiliaries meeting their apportionment is stimulating. A list of Life Members promotes interest, and a Form of Legacy is useful, if the Union is incorporated. "Items of Information" and a "Sample Form of Constitution for Auxiliaries" help inexperienced workers over difficult places. On this "Information" page a brief explanation of the Council of Women and of the Federation would be illuminating.

Call attention to the address of your Secretary of Literature and make sure that no secretary or treasurer can fail to find the proper address to which reports or money are to be sent. A set of "Programs for Auxiliary Meetings" briefly outlining a course of study, which includes work being done by our National Societies, will be most help-

ful for isolated or newly formed auxiliaries.

Turning now to the reports which give the book its name. There has been much discussion of the comparative usefulness of the two ways of compiling the reports received from secretaries of auxiliaries. The one way gives a broad view of the year's work, touches crisply the salient points in individual reports and emphasizes suggestions that may be generally helpful: the other, naming each auxiliary, gives a detailed list of local meetings and money raising devices, which are useful in their way and interesting in the local auxiliary, but not beyond its borders. There is something to be said for this kind of report, since a certain constituency will look for just those items of local interest, and, incidentally, may be drawn on to read other and more helpful things. It seems, however, that our published Reports might be made so vital with the great things in our Home Mission work, so tingling with the romance and pathos of the strange peoples and places which make our Field that this small number of less intelligent readers may be educated to enlarged vision.

Just here comes in the necessity for the wideawake, faithful Field Secretary's report, which shall bring before our readers such a thrilling, glowing picture of our Field and the workers there, as shall inspire all to a desire to understand and have a part in this great, glorious work of the Kingdom. The Treasurer's report never fails to interest all, for it must contain details and summaries, small things as well as large, in which we all have a part.

In closing, let me suggest that a dignified, well-dressed Annual Report dignifies the work it represents, and is more likely to be noticed and read than a cheap, insignificant book, which seems to apologize for its contents, by being as little in evidence as possible.

Mrs. Henry E. Birdseye.

TOPIC FOR SEPTEMBER, 1913

MISSIONARY WORK IN OUR OWN STATE

PROGRAM

Prepared by Mrs. Wm. Kincaid.

1. Opening Exercises.
 Scripture—Deut. 32:1-14; Ps. 23.
 Prayer.
 Hymn.
2. Geography of the State.
3. History of the State. (Early settlements, etc.)
4. Congregationalism in the State. (Beginnings and growth.)
5. Present Status of Congregationalism in the State.
 a. Number of churches.
 b. Membership of churches.
 c. Children in Sunday-schools.
 d. Number of members admitted into the churches during the past year on confession.
6. State organizations—Conference, Local Associations.
7. Report of the State Home Missionary Superintendent.
8. What our Woman's State Home Missionary Union is doing for the State work.
9. Sentence Prayers for the work.
10. Hymn—"O God, beneath Thy guiding hand."

HELPS

For No. 2.—A large wall map with some one prepared beforehand to point out boundaries, natural features, etc.

No. 3.—Information may be obtained from school Histories.

No. 4.—One of your older pastors or the Registrar of the State Conference can put you in touch with valuable Historical Papers.

No. 5.—Our last Congregational Year Book, of which every pastor has a copy, gives full information.

No. 6.—The State Registrar will send you on application a copy of the last State Minutes, or you may obtain it from your pastor.

No. 7.—Also obtained from the State Minutes.

No. 8.—The Secretary of your Union can furnish full particulars, or you can obtain them from the printed Annual Report.

Home Mission Week will be observed this year, November 16-23. The general theme will be "New Americans for a New America." Watch for a fuller announcement which will be sent out to pastors and local workers about September first.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF RECEIPTS

The Congregational Home Missionary Society

287 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

June, 1913

MAINE—$59.10.
Augusta: South Parish, 3. **Hallowell**: Old South, 5. **North Bridgton**: 1. **South Portland**: Bethany S. Sch., 5. **West Newfield**: 11.10. Individuals, 34.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—$293.42.
New. Hamp. H. M. Soc., A. B. Cross, Treas., 45.51.
Epping: 2. **Francestown**: 9.91. **Hampton**: 21.50. **Lebanon**: 50. **Orford**: West, 10. Individuals, 154.50.

VERMONT—$115.68.
Derby: 9. **North Craftsbury**: 20. **Springfield**: 84.68. Individuals, 2.

MASSACHUSETTS—$1,882.86 (of which legacies, $267.50).
Mass. H. M. Soc., Rev. J. J. Walker, Treas., 1,085.48.
Amherst: First, 5. **Andover**: Semy., 70. **Bernardston**: Goodale Mem. United, 5.62. **Billerica**: Ortho., 26. **Blandford**: First, 24. **Colerain**: 10. **Easthampton**: First, 10. **Hopkinton**: First, 2. **Ludlow**: First, 10. **Millbury**: Second, 23.63. **Mittineague**: 10. **Northboro**: 5. **Norton**: Wheaton College, 15. **Roxbury**: Immanuel-Walnut Ave., 13.26. **Springfield**: Estate of Helen Spring, 67.50. **Stoughton**: Estate of Henry W. Darling, 200. **Taunton**: B'dway Trin. S. Sch., 1. **Wenham**: 15. **West Brookfield**: 27.71. **Westminster**: First, 5.91. Individuals, 250.75.

RHODE ISLAND—$73.11.
Bristol: First, 32.35. **Kingston**: S. Sch., 10. **Saylesville**: Mem., 8.01. **Westerly**: Pawcatuck S. Sch., 4.75. Individuals, 18.

CONNECTICUT—$1,834.21.
Missionary Soc. of Conn., J. S. Ives, Treas., 474.15.
Bridgeport: First, A Member, 30; Park St., Mrs. Hovey's Bible Class, 1. **Canaan**: Pilgrim, 20.19. **Coventry**: End. Soc., 3.18. **Lebanon**: First End. Soc., 75c. **Meriden**: Center, 35.84. **New Haven**: Ch. of the Redeemer S. Sch., 13.79; Dwight Place, 150; United, 450. **Plainville**: 16.67. **Southington**: First S. Sch., 10.87. **Terryville**: 136.11. **Vernon Center**: 3.14. Individuals, 86.
W. H. M. Un., Mrs. J. B. Thompson, Treas.: **East Woodstock**: L. M. S., 23. **Hartford Center**: 10. **Milford**: First Aux., 5.50. Interest on Invested Funds, 364.02. Total, 402.52.

NEW YORK—$2,545.97 (of which legacy, $2,240.59).
New York H. M. Soc., C. W. Shelton, Treas., 13.33.
Brookhaven: Estate of Frances C. Brown, 2,240.59. **Brooklyn**: Ch. of the Pilgrims, 145.28. **Canandaigua**: S. Sch., 27.77. **Greene**: 28. **Jamesport**: 13.25. **Newark Valley**: End. Soc., 5. **New Lebanon**: A Member, 2. **Rushville**: 12.75. Individuals, 58.

NEW JERSEY—$436.00.
Glen Ridge: 10. **Grantwood**: 5. **Montclair**: First, 320; Watchung Ave., 10. Individuals, 91.

PENNSYLVANIA—$37.19.
Braddock: First, 20. **Pittsburgh**: Swed., 4. **Plymouth**: Elm S. Sch., 3.19. Individual, 10.

ALABAMA—$7.00.
Andalusia: 7.

FLORIDA—$10.50.
Interlachen: 2.50. **Jacksonville**: Phillips, 8.

TEXAS—$70.00.
Dallas: Central, 70.

NEW MEXICO—$3.00.
Gallup: S. Sch., 3.

ARIZONA—$5.00.
Dragoon: 1.50. **Pearce**: 1. **Tucson**: 2.50.

OHIO—$88.19.
Congl. Conf. of Ohio, J. G. Fraser, Treasurer, 29.59.
Oberlin: First, 2.50. **Rootstown**: 16.10. **Tallmadge**: 5. **Toledo**: Wash. St., 20. Individual, 15.

ILLINOIS—$258.91.
Congl. Conf. of Ill., J. W. Iliff, Treasurer, 207.91.
Buda: 10. **Fall Creek**: Zion Lad. Aid, 20. **Somonauk**: 1. Individuals, 20.

MISSOURI—$5.00.
St. Louis: Fountain Park, 5.

MICHIGAN—$87.18.
Mich. Cong. Conf., J. W. Sutherland, Treasurer, 87.18.

WISCONSIN—$130.34.
Wis. Cong. Assoc., L. L. Olds, Treasurer, 92.74.
Milwaukee: Swed., 3. **Sheboygan**: Ger., 20. **Thorpe**: End. Soc., 14.60.

IOWA—$527.35.
Cong. H. M. Soc., A. D. Merrill, Treasurer, 487.10.
Dubuque: Summit, 10. **Richland**: Clay, 7.25. **Sherrill**: Ger., 3. Individual, 20.

MINNESOTA—$50.11.
Minn. Cong. H. M. Soc., H. A. Scriver, Treasurer, 45.61.
Strip: Rosewood, Wom. Soc., 3.50. Individual, 1.

KANSAS—$15.00.
W. H. M. Un., E. E. Wallace, Treasurer. **Kansas City**: Chelsea, 5. **Topeka**: Central, 10. Total, $15.00.

NEBRASKA—$58.41.
Neb. H. M. Soc., Rev. S. I. Hanford, Treasurer, 50.
Franklin: 5. **Norfolk**: Ger. Luth. Zion S. Sch., 2.41. Individual, 1.

NORTH DAKOTA—$81.96.
Balta: S. Sch., 1.50. **Bowman**: 2.01. **Buford**: 6.61. **Harvey**: 7.35. **Malcolm**: 71c. **Medina**: Ger., 42. **Park City**: Ger., 20. **Pettibone**: 18c. **Wing**: 82c. Individuals, 78c.

SOUTH DAKOTA—$17.81.
Received by Rev. W. H. Thrall: **Preston**: 3.58.
W. H. M. Union, 8.23. Total, $11.81.
Individuals, 6.

COLORADO—$147.27.
W. H. M. Un., Mrs. Chas. Rogers, Treasurer: **Colorado Sps.**: First, 70.37. **Denver**: Third, 6.40; North, 15; Plymouth, 10; Ohio Ave., 12.50. **Fountain**: 3. **Montrose**: 8. **Pueblo**: First, 6; Pilgrim, 15. Total, $146.27.
Individuals, 1.

MONTANA—$1.40.
Received by Rev. G. J. Powell: **Belmont Miss. Sta.:** 1.25.
Musselshell: 15c.

IDAHO—$78.05.
Clarkfork: 2. **Elk River,** 30. **Franklin:** 6.50. **Kimama:** Salem Ger., 2. **Kootenai:** 1.60. **Pearl:** 7.95. **Wallace:** 3.
W. H. M. Un., Mrs. W. L. Phelps, Treas.: **Challis:** 25.

CALIFORNIA, NORTH—$2.00.
Individual, 2.

CALIFORNIA, SOUTH—$5.00.
Individual, 5.

OREGON—$71.90.
Condon: 9. **Lebanon:** 12.50. **Ontario:** 6. **Oregon City:** First, 20.40. **Portland:** University Park, 8. **St. Johns:** 5. **Silverton:** Central Howell, 11.

CANADA—$15.00.
Individuals, 15.

SUMMARY.

Contributions	$6,505.83
Legacies	2,508.09
Total	$9,013.92

DONATIONS OF CLOTHING, ETC.

Reported at the National Office in June, 1913.
Brooklyn, N. Y.: Ch. of the Pilgrims, 3 bbls. and box. **Colorado Springs, Colo.:** First Ch., 1 box, magazines and papers. **Portsmouth, N. H.:** No. Ch., L. H. M. S., 2 bbls., $70.69. **Windsor Locks, Ct.:** L. H. M. S., 1 bbl., $104.26. Total, $174.95.

STATE SOCIETY RECEIPTS

NEW HAMPSHIRE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Alvin B. Cross, Treasurer, Concord.

Receipts for June, 1913.

Bennington: Ch. & Socy., 5.50. **Hancock:** Ch. & Socy., 3. **Kensington:** Ch. & Socy., 7.35. **Keene:** Ch. & Socy., Court St., 40. **Lebanon:** Ch. & Socy., 50. **Manchester:** Ch. & Socy., Franklin St., 135. **Union:** Ch. & Socy., 50c. Total, $241.35.

MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

John J. Walker, Treasurer.

Receipts in June, 1913.

Agawam: Feeding Hills, 18. **Boston:** Brighton, Pro Christo Club, 5; Finns, 5.35; Hyde Park, 1st S. S., 25; Roxbury, Eliot, 23.70; Dorchester, Harvard, 15.60; Jamaica Plain, Boylston, For the Mendell Fund, 54. **Brockton:** Porter, 100; Estate of Hannah M. Gurney, 407.85. **Brookline:** Leyden, 428. **Buckland:** 10.27. **Fitchburg:** Finn, 3.80. **Foxboro:** Bethany, 33.99. **Framingham:** Plymouth, 69. **Greenfield:** 2nd, 54. **Hatfield:** 50.15. **Haverhill:** North, 500. **Maynard:** 8.59. **Medford:** Union, S. S., 5. **Medway:** West, 2nd, 20. **Milton:** 1st, 32.65. **Newton:** Auburndale, 24.06. **Newton:** Eliot, 100; 1st, 34. **Newbury:** Byfield, 7.77; First, 5. **Northbridge:** Rockdale, 12. **North Brookfield:** 31.28. **Phillipston:** 10. **Pittsfield:** Estate of Dwight M. Collins, 3,000. **Randolph:** 1st, 138.80. **Revere:** Beachmont, Trin., 20. **Sharon:** 31.28. **Southbridge:** Globe Village, 5.88. **South Hadley:** 9. **Templeton:** Trin., 5.57. **Upton:** 1st, 9.59. **Waltham:** 1st, 18. **Winchester:** 1st, 175. **Worcester:** Estate of Harriet Wheeler Damon, 50; Friend, 20; Old South, 5; Union, Friend, 15.
Designated for Massachusetts, **Newton:** "W", 10. **Winchester:** 1st, Income Skillings Fund, 17.50. Designated for the House of Good Will, **Boston:** L. W., 100. Designated for the salary of the Rev. R. E. David, **Fall River:** Central, 100. Designated for the salary of W. S. Anderson, **Franklin County:** 25.
W. H. M. A., Miss Lizzie D. White, Treas.: Salaries, 205.

SUMMARY.

Regular	$2,085.33
Designated for Massachusetts	27.50
Designated for the House of Good Will	100.00
Designated for the salary of R. E. David	100.00
Designated for the salary of W. S. Anderson	25.00
W. H. M. A.	205.00
	$2,542.83

CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE OF OHIO.

J. G. Fraser, Treasurer, Cleveland.

Receipts for April, 1913.

Chatham: 42; C. E., 2. **Cincinnati:** Walnut Hills, 31.42. **Cleveland:** Collinwood, 45; Euclid Ave., 75; des. city, 65; Glenville, 6.25; Grace, p. 2; Hough Ave., 37.49; Kinsman Rd., 13; Mizpah, 15. **Columbus:** First, 95; Grandview, 10.50; Plymouth, 30. **Hudson:** 30. **Isle St. George:** 1. **Jefferson:** 25. **Lafayette:** 8.75. **Lorain:** First, 40. **Mansfield:** First, 81.25. **Medina:** 150. **Newark:** First, 6.30. **Oberlin:** First, 35.30; Second, 84.75. **Painesville:** S. S., 7. **Parkman:** 6. **Sandusky:** 23.04. **Saybrook:** 30.72. **Tallmadge:** 59.23; S. S., 40.77. **Toledo:** Plymouth, 15. **Twinsburg:** C. E., 4.05. **Vermilion:** S. S., Easter, 11. Total, $1,128.82.
From the Ohio Woman's Home Missionary Union, Mrs. G. B. Brown, Treasurer: **Akron:** First W. M. S., 16.70. **Bellevue:** L. U., 9. **Cleveland:** Highland S. S., 1.75. **Columbus:** North W. M. S., 2.30. **East Cleveland:** Calvary W. A., 7.20; S. S., 1; East L. A., 5.40; Jr. C. E., 4. **Elyria:** First W. A., 14.40. **Jefferson:** S. S., 3.70. **Lyme:** M. C., 5. **Madison:** W. M. S., 15.84. **Mansfield:** Mayflower W. M. S., 5.76. **Marietta:** Oak Grove W. M. S., 5.40. **Mt. Vernon:** W. M. S., 13.32. **Newark:** Plymouth W. M. S., 2.70. **Norwalk:** S. S., 1.77. **Oberlin:** First W. M. S., 62.45; Second W. H. M. S., 18. **Ravenna:** W. M. S., 3.60. **Sandusky:** W. L., 2.96. **Sullivan:** W. M. S., 10. **Thompson:** L. A., 1.80. **Wellington:** W. A., 5.40. **West Williamsfield:** W. M. S., 3.60. **Windham:** C. E., 5. Total, $228.08. Grand Total, $1,356.87.

Receipts for May, 1913.

Cleveland: Glenville, 15; Pilgrim, 62.50; Trinity, 14.45. Rev. Bertha J. Harris, 10. Interest, 20.25. **Kelloggsville:** 5. **Mt. Vernon:** 17. **Parkman:** 5. **Pierpont:** 3.53. **Toledo:** First, spec., 50; Washington St., 25.96. **Wakeman:** 54.20. **Zanesville:** 15. Total, $297.89.

Receipts for June, 1913.

Alexandria: L. A. S., 3. **Amherst:** First, 13.50. **Ashland:** 7.63. **Chagrin Falls:** 17.09. **Cincinnati:** Plymouth, Exp., 9. **Cleveland:** Cyril, 15; Euclid Ave., 171; Pilgrim (2), 125; Plymouth, 67.54; Swedish, 7.75. **Cuyahoga Falls:** Ex., 5. **East Cleveland:** East, 10.50. **Fairport:** p., 5; S. S., 5. **Greenwich:** 5.50. **Huntington, W. Va.:** 20. **Huntsburg:** 8. Interest, 27.50. **Ironton, W.:** 8. **Isle St. George:** 3.40. **Litchfield:** 30. **Lyme:** 10. **Madison:** 15.85. **Mansfield:** First, 81.25; Mayflower, S. S., 8.50. **Parkman:** 5. **Pierpont:** 2.20. **Springfield:** Lagonda, 10. **Tallmadge:** 51. **Toledo:** Birmingham, 2; p., 10; Washington St., 12.45. **Troy:** S. S., 1.59. **West Millgrove:** 4. **Youngstown:** Plymouth, 27. Total, $775.55.

From the Ohio Woman's Home Missionary Union, Mrs. Geo. B. Brown, Treasurer—**Akron:** First, W. H. & F. M. S., 7.20; S. S., 17.60. **Ashtabula:** First, W. G., 7.20. **Austinburg:** W. M. S., 1. **Bellevue:** L. G., 4.50. **Belpre:** L. G., 5.40. **Burton:** W. M. S., 1.80. **Chagrin Falls:** W. M. S., 3. **Chillicothe:** W. M. S., 2.50. **Cincinnati:** Plymouth, L. G., 5.40; Walnut Hills, W. M. S., 16.20; C. E., 7.20. **Cleveland:** Collinwood, W. A., 2; S. S., 7.30; Cyril, W. M. S., 1.35; Denison Ave. S. S., 5; E. Madison Ave. W. A., 4.32; Euclid Ave. W. A., 58.32; Y. L., 13.50; First, W. M. S., 18; Y. L., 3.60; Grace W. M. S., 3.60; Hough Ave. W. A., 18; North, L. A., 3.60; Park, W. A., 3.60; Pilgrim, W. A., 18; M. B., 4.18; Puritan, W. M. S., 3.76; Trinity, W. A., 4.50. **Columbus:** Mayflower W. M. S., 2.46; Plymouth W. M. S., 5.04. **Conneaut:** S. S., 10. **Cuyahoga Falls:** W. M. S., 5. **Elyria:** First, Girls' "M" Club, 1.80. **Huntington, W. Va.:** L. M. S., 4.32. **Huntsburg:** L. M. S., 3.24. **Kent:** W. M. S., 9. **Kirtland:** W. M. S., 1.44. **Lakewood:** W. A., 2.34. **Lodi:** W. A., 3.60; Y. L., 1.80. **Lorain:** First, W. A., 7.20; Second, W. A., 4.40. **Mansfield:** Mayflower, W. M. S., 2.16. **Marietta:** First, W. M. S., 16.92. **Harmar:** W. M. S., 3.60. **Mt. Vernon:** W. M. S., 4.80. **North Olmsted:** W. M. S., 4.77. **Painesville:** W. A., 8.05. **Penfield:** W. M. S., 3.96. **Plain:** W. M. S., 2.02. **Ravenna:** W. M. S., 2.52. **Springfield:** First, W. M. S., 15.84; Lagonda Ave. W. M. S., 3. **Strongsville:** W. M. S., 2.16. **Tallmadge:** W. M. S., 3.60. **Toledo:** First, W. M. S., 18; Plymouth, W. M. S., 5; Second, J. M. C., 5.60; S. S. Pri., 4 for pastor Douglass, Alaska. **Twinsburg:** W. M. S., 2.88. **Wauseon:** W. A., 12.96. **Wayne:** W. M. S., 2.52. **Wellington:** W. A., 5.40. **West Williamsfield:** W. M. S., 3.60. **Williamsfield:** W. M. S., 3.25. **Youngstown:** Elm St. W. M. S., 4.50. Total, $454.38. Grand Total, $1,229.93.

WISCONSIN CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

L. L. Olds, Treasurer, Madison.

Receipts for April, 1913.

From Churches—Antigo: 35. **Beloit:** 1st, per E. B. K., 10. **Bloomer:** 7.12. **Cleveland:** 5. **Delavan:** 25. **Fulton:** 5.83. **Galesburg:** 1. **La Crosse:** 216. **Maine:** 2.25. **Mukwonago:** 11. **Mt. Zion:** 4.25. **Potter:** Memorial, 1. **Polar:** Ch., 2. **Pewaukee:** 9.50. **Racine:** 1st, 8. **Rochester:** 9. **Randolph:** 12.25. **So. Maine:** 1.75. **Sparta:** 115. **Superior:** Hope, 18.20. **Token:** 13. **Trego:** 5. **Vesper:** 2.30. Total, $519.45.

From Sunday-schools—Lake Geneva: 7. **Racine:** 1st, 17.14. **Randolph:** 2.25. **Viola:** 3.16. Total, $29.55.

From C. E. Societies—Randolph: 1.50. **Waupun:** 10. Total, $11.50.

Individuals—$15.00.

W. W. H. M. U. as follows: **Antigo:** 30. **Appleton:** 30. **Ashland:** 5. **Beloit:** 1st, 6.75; 2nd, 30. **Birnamwood:** 3.50. **Black Earth:** 7. **Bloomer:** 5.50. **Bristol and Paris:** 5. **Brodhead:** 2.86. **Bruce:** 2. **Clinton:** 10. **Coloma:** 2.50. **Delavan:** 3.60; 5. **East Troy:** 1. **Eau Claire:** 117.54; 2nd, 1.75. **Elroy:** 15. **Endeavor:** 2.31. **Evansville:** 3. **Fond du Lac:** 48. **Grand Rapids:** 13. **Green Bay:** 2.50. **Green Lake:** 2.50. **Hancock:** 2.50. **Hartland:** 3. **Hillsboro:** 5. **Janesville:** 37; 44.45. **Kenosha:** 20. **Lake Mills:** 2.50. **Liberty:** Trevor, 50c. **Mazomanie:** 18.30. **Milton:** 5. **Menasha:** 28.50. **Milwaukee:** Grand Ave., 3; Grand Ave., 113.98; Hanov., 5.50: Downer, 50; N. Side, 5; Pilg., 12. **Mondevi:** 5. **Mukwonago:** 20. **Oshkosh:** Ply., 3; 1st, 15. **Pine River:** 1. **Plymouth:** 5. **Pt. Washington:** 3. **Prescott:** 2. **Rhinelander:** 16. **Ripon:** 5. **West Rosendale:** 5. **River Falls:** 7. **Springvale:** 10. **Star Prairie:** 2. **Tomahawk:** 5.15. **Washburn:** 7. **Wauwatosa:** 42.30. **West Salem:** 5. **Whitewater:** 50. **Windsor:** 12.50. **Waukesha:** 35.25. Total, $967.74.

NEBRASKA CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. S. I. Hanford, Treasurer, Lincoln.

Receipts for April, 1913.

Arcadia: 15. **Ashland:** 20. **Bladen:** 16.50. **Bloomfield:** 27. **Camp Creek:** 3.20. **Exeter:** 2.85. **Fairfield:** 1. **Farnam:** 10. Friend, 50. **Hastings:** 57. **Highland:** 5.25. **Hyannis:** 9.50. **Liberty:** 10. **McCook:** 10. **Omaha:** St. Mary's Avenue S. S., 25. **Venango:** S. S., 3.50. General Workers, 28.35. Miscellaneous sources, 9.50. W. H. M. U., 175. C. H. M. S., 13. Total, $491.65.

WASHINGTON CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE

H. B. Hendley, Treasurer, Tacoma.

Receipts for March, 1913.

Almira: 10. **Arlington:** 2.05. **Beach:** 10. **Bellingham:** First, 50. **Brewster:** 2.50. **Christopher:** 100. **Clear Lake:** 5.70. **Colville:** 22. **Cusick:** 5.25. **Doty:** 6.25. **Ferndale:** 10. **Forks:** 12.71. **Ione:** 27.14. **Lakeside:** 5. **Lopez Island:** 3. **Machias:** 10. **Maltby:** 3.75. **Medina:** 3. **Metaline Falls:** 10. **Meyers Falls:** 7.50. **Monroe:** 15. **Moxee Valley:** 7.50. **Newport:** 18.75. **North Yakima:** 10. **Otis Orchards:** 1; Women, 10. **Seattle:** Plymouth, 475; University, 200; Pilgrim, 500; Brighton, 4.35; Queen Anne, 65; Prospect, 25; Fairmount, 7.50; First German, 12.56. **Spokane:** Pilgrim, 25; Corbin Park, 25.25; Lincoln Heights, 4. **Snohomish:** 2. **Springdale:** 6.25. **Sunnyside:** 4.25. **Tacoma:** First, 150; Plymouth, 36.19. **Tolt:** 12.50. **Vaughn:** 6. **Walla Walla:** First, 175. **New Haven, Conn.:** First, 250. Total, $2,353.95.

Receipts for April, 1913.

Aberdeen: Sunday-school, 30. **Chewelah:** 13.75. **Christopher:** Sunday-school, 5. **Clear Lake:** 5. **Chattaroy:** 3.75. **Colfax:** 20.. **Deer Park:** 52.50. **Elk:** 8. **Everett:** First, 56. **Forks:** 6.25. **Kennewick:** 5.10. **Meyers Falls:** 7.50. **North Bellingham:** 2.50. **North Yakima:** 21.53. **Olympia:** 18.75. **Pataha:** 7.50. **Pleasant Prairie:** 6.25. **Prescott:** 17.45. **Pullman:** 20. **Puyallup:** 15. **Quillayute:** 5. **Seattle:** Plymouth, 500; Edgewater, 25; University, 25; Beacon Hill, 10; Prospect, 62.50; Bayview, 4; Fairmount, 7.50. **South Bend:** 12.50. **Spokane:** Westminster, 287.50; Cable Addition, 8. **St. John:** 6. **Sunnyside:** 10. **Tacoma:** First, 175; Pilgrim, 18.75. **Touchet:** 7. **Vera:** 15. **Walla Walla:** First, 125. Total from Washington Churches, $1,625.58. **Genesee, Idaho:** 10.20. **Aberdeen:** Finnish Mission, 26.65. Total, $1,662.43.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE

F. M. Wilcox, Treasurer, La Manda Park.

Receipts for January, February, and March, 1913.

Corona: 13.38. **San Diego:** 1st Church, 129.80. **Pasadena:** 1st Church, 194.35. **San Bernardino:** 1st Ch., 19.20. **Highland:** 47.74. **Ontario:** 171.87. **Claremont:** 164.80. **Garvanza:** 5.85. **Satecoy:** 61. **Monrovia:** 12.25. **Escondido:** 15.42. **National City:** 6.65. **Ontario:** Bethel. 22.35; S. S., 9.70. **Los Angeles:** Pilgrim, 5. **San Diego:** Y. P. S. C. E. 1st Ch., 15. **Redlands:** 124.80. **Los Angeles:** 1st Ch. Y. P. S. C. E., 35. **Alpine:** 2.65. **Avalon:** 24.50. **Los Angeles:** 1st Ch., 111.40. **Corona:** S. S., 5.24. **Eagle Rock:** 1.60. **Pasadena:** Lake Ave., 2.15. **Brooklyn Heights:** 100. **Redondo Beach:** 6.18. **Pasadena:** North, 8.08. **Claremont:** S. S., 16.98. **San Diego:** Logan Hts., 6.40. **Pasadena:** W. Side, 20. **Los Angeles:** 1st, 125. W. H. M. U., 1,104.79. Total, $2,589.22.

The American Missionary Association

C. J. Ryder, Treasurer - 287 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Receipts for June, 1913

The Daniel Hand Educational Fund for Colored People

Income for June	$8,089.25
Previously acknowledged	36,745.83
	$44,835.08

Current Receipts

EASTERN DISTRICT.

MAINE—$261.07.

Alfred: Ch., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C. **Auburn:** Ch., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C.; Sixth Street Ch., 2.89. **Bangor:** Ch., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C. **Berwick:** Ch., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C. **Bethel:** Ch., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C. **Biddeford:** Ch., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C. **Calais:** Ch., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C. **Castine:** Ch., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C. **Farmington:** Mrs. and Miss C., 2. **Greenville:** Union Ch., 2.05. **Lewiston:** Miss L. W., bbl. and box goods for Greenwood, S. C. **Newcastle:** Second Ch., 16. **Portland:** High St. Ch., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C.; Williston Ch., two bbls. goods for Greenwood, S. C.; "Horace Winslow," 75.50. **Princeton:** Ch., 5. **Sanford:** Ch., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C. **Searsport:** First Ch., 10.83. **Skowhegan:** Ch., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C. **South Berwick:** Ch., 100. **Westfield:** Ch., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C. **West Newfield:** Ch., 1.80. **Woodfords:** Ch., two bbls. goods for Greenwood, S. C.

Woman's Home Missionary Union of Maine, Mrs. C. E. Leach, Treasurer.

Foxcroft and Dover: 10. **South Brewer:** 11. **Thomaston:** 4. W. H. M. U., for Athens, Ala., 20. Total, $45.00.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—$338.70.

Colebrook: C. E. Soc., 12. **East Andover:** Ch., 1.25; S. S., 1.25, Lincoln Mem. **Franklin:** Ch., 12. **Jaffrey:** Ch., 11. **Kensington:** Ch., 4.95. **Laconia:** Mrs. A. P. for furnishing at Grand View, 5. **Lebanon:** Ch., 50. **Manchester:** Franklin St. Ch., 90. **Milton:** S. S., 1.25. **Portsmouth:** North Ch. L. H. M. Soc., bbl. goods for Saluda, N. C. —— "A Friend," 150.

VERMONT—$1,053.28.

(Donations, $133.64; Legacy, $919.64.)

Barton: Ch., 4.62. **Island Pond:** Ch., 5. **North Craftsbury:** Ch., 14.75. **Post Mills:** W. H. M. Soc. for S. A., Grand View, Tenn., 1. **Springfield:** Ch., 66.27. **Wallingford:** Ch., 40. **Weybridge:** L. A. Soc. for freight on goods to Grand View, 2.

Legacy.

Woodstock: Mrs. Harriet F. Rice, 919.64.

MASSACHUSETTS—$7,752.75.

(Donations, $3,417.72; Legacies, $4,335.03.)

Amherst: College Ch., 74.52; Mrs. R. A. F., 2. **Ashfield:** Ch., 20.75. **Auburndale:** Extra-Cent-a-Day Band for S. A., Straight U., 5.

Boston: Central Ch., 480; Union Ch., bbl. goods for Marion, Ala.; A. F. E. for New House at Talladega College, 25; W. Q. W. for Talladega College, 5; "A Friend" for Talladega College, 10. **Dorchester:** Harvard Ch., bbl. goods for Pleasant Hill. **Roxbury:** Eliot Ch., 2; Immanuel-Walnut Ave. Ch., 623.25.

Bradford: Missionary Soc., bbl. goods for Saluda, N. C. **Brockton:** Wendell Ave. Ch. C. E. Soc., 3.50. **Breckland:** Ch., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C. **Byfield:** Newbury First Ch., 5.55. **Cambridge:** First Evan. Ch., 67.20; Pilgrim Ch. Little Pilgrim Mission Circle for Am. Highlanders, 5; B. A. P. for Talladega College, 5. **East Taunton:** Mrs. H. G. B. for prizes, Talladega College, 2. **Enfield:** Mrs. H. M. S., 100. **Essex:** First Ch., 17; First Ch. S. S. for Piedmont College, 10. **Foxboro:** Ch., 23.70. **Gardner:** Bible School for Scholarship at Fisk U., 50. **Greenfield:** Second Ch., 37. **Hanover:** First Ch., 9. **Housatonic:** Ch., 52.82. **Holbrook:** Winthrop Ch., 60.55. **Hopkinton:** First Ch., 25.71. **Hyde Park:** First S. S., 25; W. H. M. U. for S. A., Talladega College, 35. **Ipswich:** "A Friend" in South Ch., 25. **Lynn:** First Ch. S. S., 5. **Marblehead:** Mrs. J. J. H. G., books for Graduates at Talladega College; Mrs. J. J. H. G., books for Graduates at Saluda, N. C. **Millbury:** Second Ch., 16.49; Miss E. M. G., 10. **Mittineague:** Ch., 8. **Monson:** Ch., 59.29. **Newburyport:** Belleville Ch., 41.07. **Newton:** Eliot Ch. Woman's Assoc., one and one-half bbl. goods for Pleasant Hill; Mrs. L., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C. **Northampton:** Edwards Ch., Missionary Soc. for Marshallville, Ga., 10; M. C., 13. **North Brookfield:** First Ch. Woman's Union, bbl. goods for Pleasant Hill, Tenn. **Northfield:** Mrs. L. S. and "Friends," for Moorhead, Miss., 2.50. **North Rochester:** C. E. Soc., 1.21. **Norwood:** Primary and Junior Depts., 5. **Randolph:** First Ch., 36.16. **Revere:** Beachmont, Miss L. M. C. for Saluda, N. C., 5. **Salem:** Tabernacle Ch., 109.95; C. R. W. for Talladega College, 2. **Sharon:** Ch., 22.88. **South Deerfield:** Ch., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C. **South Hadley:** Ch., 13.35; L. M. Soc., box goods for Troy, N. C. **South Weymouth:** Old South Ch., 10.65. **Spencer:** Ladies' Charitable Soc., box goods for Troy, N. C. **Springfield:** Hope Ch., bbl. goods for Moorhead, Miss. **Swampscott:** Miss M. for Well at Marshallville, Ga., 5. **Upton:** First Ch., 6.69. **Wakefield:** Ch., bbl. goods for Marion, Ala. **Waltham:** Ch., 13. **Wellesley:** Miss A. B. P. M. for Scholarship, Talladega College, 10. **West Brookfield:** Ch., 7.54; M. J. H. for Greenwood, S. C., 10. **West Medford:** Ch., 22.19. **Westminster:** First Ch., 4.13. **Whateley:** W. M. Soc., bbl. goods for Foster Hall, Talladega College. **Whitinsville:** A. W. for Talladega College, 20. **Worcester:** Central Ch. Assoc., bbl. goods for Talladega College; Old South Ch., 250; Piedmont Ch. S. S. for Piedmont College, Demorest, Ga., 156.57; Dr. J. G. for Talladega College, 5.

Woman's Home Missionary Association of Mass. and R. I., Miss Lizzie D. White, Treas.

Attleboro: Second Ch. Ladies' Sewing Soc. for Scholarship at Fisk U., 25. W. H. M. A. for Salaries and Chinese, 704.50. Total, $729.50.

Legacies.

Fitchburg: Mary Johnson, 401.48. **Greenfield:** Mrs. Ellen M. Russell, 1,460.28. **Northboro:** Charlotte L. Goodnow, 742.89. **Salem:** Anna Fabeus Perkins, by Ezra L. Woodbury, Adm'r., 500. **Springfield:** R. C. Kibbe, 1,031.78. **Waltham:** Erskine Warden, 148.60. **Worcester:** Harriet Wheeler Damon, 50.

RHODE ISLAND—$53.75.

Central Falls: Ch. for Talladega College, 2; R. C. for Talladega College, 5. **Lonsdale:** Rev. W. B. T. for Latin Prize, Talladega College, 10; Miss S. T. for Prizes, Talladega

College, 1. **Providence:** Mrs. E. B., 10; Mrs. A. F., 1; Mrs. H. N. L., 5, for Talladega College; F. W. C. for Talladega College, 10; A. W. F. for Talladega College, 5. **Westerly:** Pawcatuck S. S., 4.75.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

CONNECTICUT—$1,212.38.

Bridgeport: South Ch. Woman's Beneficent Soc., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C. **Collinsville:** S. S. for Hospital at Naguabo, Porto Rico, 25. **Coventry:** Second Ch., 5.54. **East Lyme:** First Ch., 13. **Guilford:** Third Ch., 6.87. **Hartford:** First Ch. of Christ, 200.54; Asylum Hill Ch., Primary S. S., 22.50, (of which 7.50 for Indian Children, 7.50 for Colored Children and 7.50 for Children of the Am. Highlanders); Park Ch., 85. **Harwinton:** Ch., 11.09. **Higganum:** Ch., 5. **Huntington:** Ch., 7. **Meriden:** Center Ch., 26. **Middletown:** First Ch., 16.33; First Ch. S. S. for Talladega College, 25; Lawrence St. Ch., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C.; North Ch., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C. **New Canaan:** Ch., Mrs. Stanley Mead's S. S. Class for Grand View, 3.22. **New Hartford:** North Ch., 24. **New Haven:** Dwight Place Ch., 100; Westville Ch., 5.87; Public Library, box books for Talladega College. **New London:** First Ch. for Athens, Ala., 34.18; G. H. for Talladega College, 2; Mrs. E. L. L. for Talladega College, 5. **Norfolk:** S. A. S. for Talladega College, 1. **Norwich:** Gen. W. A. A. for Talladega College, 10; J. D. C. for Talladega College, 5. **Putnam:** Second Ch., 8.05. **Stamford:** First Ch., 48.91, (30 of which to constitute C. Milton Fessenden Life Member). **Stonington:** Second Ch., 15.69. **Trumbull:** Ch., 8.53. **Waterbury:** Second Ch. S. S., Lincoln Mem., 24; Mrs. G. C. H. for Tougaloo U., 25. **Westchester:** Ch., 3.06. **Wethersfield:** Mrs. D. for S. A., Pleasant Hill, Tenn., 10. **Windham:** L. M. Soc., bbl. goods for Kings Mountain, N. C.

Woman's Cong'l Home Missionary Union of Conn., Mrs. J. B. Thomson, Treasurer.

New Haven: Plymouth Ch. W. H. M. S., 30, (20 of which for Thomasville, and 10 for Santee). **Norwich:** Broadway Ch., Miss'y Soc., 150; First Ch. Miss. Soc., 40; Second Ch. Miss. Soc., 50; Greenville Ch. Miss. Soc., 20; Park Ch. Miss. Soc., 133.15. **Taftville:** Aux., 6.85. Total, $430.00.

NEW YORK—$1,258.75.

(Donations, $695.11; Legacy, $563.64.)

Bridgewater: Ch., 19.35. **Brooklyn:** Central Ch. W. B. and H. M. S., bbl. goods for Marion, Ala.; Church of the Pilgrims, 99.20; Tompkins Ave. Ch. L. B. Soc. for Furnishings at Grand View, 10. **Buffalo:** A. W. H. for Talladega College, 1. **Cortland:** H. E. R. for Talladega College, 75, (of which 37.50 for New House). **Flushing:** Broadway Ch., 4. **Greene:** Ch., 20. **Ithaca:** First Ch., 64.85; S. S., 16.20. **Jamestown:** First Ch., 75. **Jamesport:** Ch., 10. **Lisbon:** First Ch., 10.45. **Little Falls:** Presb. Ch. W. M. S. for Memphis, Tenn., 25. **Niagara Falls:** C. M. H. for Talladega College, 200, (100 of which for New House). **Port Leyden:** Ch., 3.47. **Poughkeepsie:** Mrs. L. H. S., bbl. books for Moorhead, Miss. **Rutland:** Mrs. E. M. A. for Furnishings at Grand View, 20. **Scarsdale:** L. M. S., three bbls. goods for Marion, Ala. **Utica:** Bethesda Welsh Ch., 15.

Woman's Home Missionary Union of New York, Mrs. J. J. Pearsall, Treasurer.

Morrisville: W. M. S., 5. **Richmond Hill:** Union Ch. S. S. for Scholarship, Fisk U., 17.59. **Sidney:** S. S. for S. A. at Piedmont College, 4. Total, $26.59.

Legacy.

Patchogue: Frances C. Brown, 1,690.92, (Reserve Legacy, 1,127.28), 563.64.

NEW JERSEY—$601.75.

East Orange: First Ch., 20. **Glen Ridge:** Ch., 310. **Montclair:** First Ch., 175; Watchung Ave. Ch., 10; Mrs. W. S. M., bbl. goods for Pleasant Hill. **Paterson:** Auburn St. Church, 6.75. **Westfield:** S. S., 5.

Woman's Home Missionary Union of the New Jersey Conference, Mrs. Willard E. Buell, Treasurer.

Glen Ridge: Mission Study Class for Scholarship at Saluda, N. C., 50. **Upper Montclair:** Christian Union Ch. S. S. for Saluda, N. C., 25. Total, $75.00.

PENNSYLVANIA—$2.00.

Philadelphia: Mrs. G. D. B., books for Theo. Seniors at Talladega College. **Union City:** M. E. S. S., 2.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—

Washington: First Ch. W. M. S., box goods for Saluda, N. C.

INTERIOR DISTRICT.

OHIO—$485.70.

Cincinnati: Miss J. H. for S. A., Talladega College, 2. **Cleveland:** Plymouth Ch., 45; Euclid Ave. Ch. Woman's Assoc., bbl. goods for Pleasant Hill. **East Cleveland:** Ch., bbl. goods for Pleasant Hill. **Lorain:** S. S. for S. A., Fisk U., 12. **Mansfield:** Ch., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C. **Mt. Vernon:** First Ch. Miss'y Soc., bbl. goods for Pleasant Hill. **Oberlin:** First Ch., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C. **Rootstown:** Ch., 11.75. **Toledo:** Washington St. Ch., 13. **Vermillion:** C. E. Mission Department for Thornton Mem., Chapel, Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, 5.75. **Williamsfield:** Wayne Cong. H. M. S., bbl. goods for Pleasant Hill, Tenn.

Woman's Home Missionary Union of Ohio, Mrs. G. B. Brown, Treasurer.

Akron: First S. S., 22.50, (10 of which for Indian M.); W. M. S., 4.20. **Ashtabula:** First W. G., 4.20. **Austinburg:** Mrs. Knapp's and Mrs. Howell's S. S. Classes for Indian M., 2. **Bellevue:** L. A., 2.63. **Belpre:** W. M. S., 3.15. **Burton:** W. M. S., 1.05. **Chagrin Falls:** W. M. S., 1.80. **Cincinnati:** Plymouth L. G., 3.15; Walnut Hills W. M. S., 9.45; C. E. Soc., 7.20, (3 of which for Indian M.). **Cleveland:** Collinswood W. A., 4.20, (3 of which for Indian M.); S. S., 4.30; Cyril W. M. S., 1; E. Madison W. A., 4.52, (2 of which for Indian M.); Denison W. M. S., 2.65; Euclid W. A. 34.02; Y. L., 7.85; Daughters of the Covenant for Pleasant Hill, Tenn., 15; First W. M. S., 10.50; Highland S. S., 1.25; Hough Ave. W. A., 10.50; Kinsman Road W. A., 5; North W. A., 2.10; Park W. A., 4.20; Pilgrim W. A., 10.50; M. B., 4.17; Puritan W. M. S., 3.36; Trinity W. A., 2.62. **Columbus:** First S. S. for Talladega and Pleasant Hill, 12.60; Mayflower W. Dept., 1.44; Plymouth W. M. S., 2.94. **East Cleveland:** East W. A. for Indian M., 3; Jr. C. E. for Pleasant Hill, 2. **Elyria:** First, Girls' Mission Club, 1.05; S. S., 6.55. **Huntsburg:** W. M. S., 1.89. **Jefferson:** Amity Circle for Indian M., 3; C. E. Soc., 1.45. **Kent:** W. M. S., 10.25, (5 of which for Indian M.). **Kirtland:** W. M. S., 84c. **Lakewood:** W. A., 1.36. **Lima:** Jr. C. E. for Indian M., 2. **Litchfield:** C. E. Soc., 1.35. **Lodi:** W. M. S., 4.10, (2 of which for Indian M.); Y. L., 1.05. **Lorain:** First W. A., 4.20. **Madison:** S. S. for S. A., at Talladega College, 5. **Mansfield:** W. M. S. for Santee, Neb., 53; Mayflower W. M. S., 1.26. **Marietta:** First W. M. S., 9.87; Harmar W. M. S., 2.10. **Mount Vernon:** W. M. S., 2.85. **North Olmstead:** W. M. S., 2.79. **Penfield:** W. M. S., 2.31. **Plain:** W. M. S., 1.18. **Ravenna:** W. M. S., 4.47, (3 of which for Indian M.). **Springfield:** First W. M. S., 15.09, (5.85 of which for Indian M.); Lagonda Ave. W. M. S., 2.10. **Strongsville:** W. M. S., 1.26. **Tallmadge:** W. M. S., 2.10. **Toledo:** Central S. S. for Scholarship, Pleasant Hill, 5.50; First W. M. S., 10.50; Second J. M. C., 4.20. **Twinsburg:** W. M. S., 1.68. **Wauseon:** W. A., 7.56. **Wayne:** W. M. S., 1.47. **Wellington:** W. A., 3.15. **West Williamsfield:** W. M. S., 2.10. **Williamsfield:** W. M. S., 1.90. **Youngstown:** Elm St. W. M. S., 2.62. Total, $396.20.

MICHIGAN—$64.00.

Chelsea: Ch., two bbls. goods for Greenwood, S. C. **Detroit:** First Ch. for Athens, Ala., 35. **Grand Rapids:** Second Ch., 17.

Hart: Ch., bbl. goods for Greenwood, S. C. **Lake Linden:** Ch., 8. **Newport:** Ch., 4.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

ILLINOIS—$1,498.61.

(Donations, $655.54; Legacies, $843.07.)

Aurora: First Ch., 10; S. S., 5.10. **Batavia:** Ch., 15. **Berwyn:** C. L. P. for Memphis, Tenn., 10. **Chandlerville:** Ch., 5. **Chicago:** Leavitt St. Ch., box goods for Pleasant Hill; Rogers Park Ch., 25; Windsor Park Ch., 6; A. D. S. for Tougaloo University, 100; T. K., book for Talladega College. **Downers Grove:** Ch., 10. **Elgin:** First Ch., 15; First Ch. Men's Bible Class for Scholarship at Pleasant Hill, 10. **Evanston:** E. W. A., 5. **Galesburg:** East Main St. Ch., 3.50; Mrs. J. T. A. for Prizes, Talladega College, 5. **Moline:** Second Ch., 17. **Onarga:** Ch., 26c. **Ottawa:** Y. W. M. G. for S. A., Grand View, Tenn., 25; E. H. B. for Teachers' Home, Florence, Ala., 15. **Rantoul:** Ch., 9.10. **Roscoe:** Ch., 1.78. **Seward:** Miss E. H. for Thornton Mem. Chapel, Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, 12.50. **Sycamore:** First Ch., 18. **Winnebago:** Ch., 3.50.

Woman's Home Missionary Union of Illinois, Mrs. A. H. Standish, Treasurer.

Bowen: W. M. S., 2.50. **Buda:** W. M. S., 7. **Canton:** W. M. S., 4. **Chicago:** Fifty-second Ave., W. M. S., 7; Grand Ave. W. M. S., 1.25; Leavitt St. W. M. S., 15; Madison Ave. W. M. S., 2.30; North Shore W. M. S. for S. A., Marion, Ala., 50; Plymouth W. M. S., 13; Tabernacle Ch. W. M. S., 8. **Clifton:** W. M. S., 4. **Elgin:** First W. M. S., 50, (25 of which for Bosworth Mem., Fisk U.); S. S. for S. A. at Grand View, 10. **Harvey:** S. S. for Alaska M., 5. **Maywood:** First W. M. S., 3. **Melvin:** W. M. S., 1.50. **Mendon:** W. M. S., 9. **Oak Park:** Third C. E. Soc., 6; Inter. C. E., 4; Jr. C. E., 3; First W. M. S., 15. **Odell:** W. M. S., 10, (5 of which for Marion, Ala., and 5 for Grand View). **Pecatonica:** W. M. S., 2. **Port Byron:** W. M. S., 3. **Princeton:** W. M. S., 25. **Rockford:** Second W. M. S. for Scholarship, Fisk U., 50. **Rollo:** W. M. S., 6.50. **Stillman Valley:** S. S., 7.25. **Wheaton:** College Ch. C. E. Soc. for Crow Agency, Mont., 2.50. **Winnebago:** W. M. S., 2. Total, $328.80.

Legacy.

Chicago: Daniel Herbert Roe, 843.07.

IOWA—$549.06.

Allison: S. S., Lincoln Mem., 7.50. **Ames:** S. S., Lincoln Mem., 7.50. **Carnsforth:** Ch., 1. **Cedar Falls:** Ch., 19.22. **Charles City:** Ch., 51. **Clinton:** Ch., 3.45. **Creston:** First Ch., 25. **Davenport:** Berea Ch., 3.63. **Decorah:** C. E. Soc., 10. **Des Moines:** Plymouth Ch., 19.72; Mrs. E. B. H. for Lamps at Grand View, 10; Mrs. O., package goods for Saluda, N. C. **Dubuque:** Summit Ch., 10. **Garner:** Mrs. W. C. W., package goods for pleasant Hill, Tenn. **Grinnell:** Ch., 48.40; Mrs. Breed's S. S. Class for S. A., Talladega College, 13.50. **Iowa City:** Ch., 11. **Marshalltown:** Ch., 18.75. **Monticello:** Mrs. C. for Memphis, Tenn., 1. **Muscatine:** Mulford Ch., 2.53. **Otho:** Mrs. G. D. H. for freight on goods to Pleasant Hill, Tenn., 3. **Quasqueton:** Ch., 1.33. **Red Oak:** Ch., 8.91. **Sloan:** Ch., 6.80. **Waterloo:** Miss L. L. for Talladega College, 100, (50 of which for New House). **Whiting:** S. S., Lincoln Mem., 7.50.

Woman's Home Missionary Union of Iowa, Mrs. H. K. Edson, Treasurer.

Castana: W. M. S., 1.20. **Cedar Rapids:** First, 5.53. **Coggon:** Jr. C. E. Soc., 6. **Corning:** W. M. S., 3. **Council Bluffs:** S. S., 3.62. **Davenport:** Edwards, 3. **Des Moines:** Plymouth W. M. S., 1.55; Plymouth, 4.50. **Eldon:** W. M. S., 2. **Fort Dodge:** W. M. S., 10. **Grinnell:** W. M. S., 2.30; W. M. S., 3.85; Guild, Martha B. Clark Chapter, 46.11. **McGregor:** W. M. S., 5.50. **Mendon:** C. E. Soc., 5. **Muscatine:** Juniors, Seeds of Mercy, Chap. 2, for S. A. at Pleasant Hill, 6. **Ogden:** W. M. S., 3.10. **Old Man's Creek:** W. M. S., 5. **Oskaloosa:** Jr. C. E. Soc., 5.56. **Postville:** Jr. C. E. Soc., 5. **Reinbeck:** Juniors, 3. **Riceville:** Personal, 10. **Salem:** C. E. Soc., 12.50. **Strawberry Point:** S. S., 1.25; Jr. C. E. Soc., 75c. **Washta:** Juniors, 3. Total, $158.32.

WISCONSIN—$174.81.

Brandon: Y. P. M. S. for S. A., Thomasville, Ga., 5. **Columbus:** Olivet Ch., 20. **Eau Claire:** G. F. C., one calf for Talladega College. **Mellen:** Union Ch., 3.15. **Milwaukee:** Grand Ave. Ch., 89.88. **New Richmond:** S. S., Lincoln Mem., 7.50. **Spring Valley:** First Ch. for Piedmont College, 5. **Waupun:** Springvale Ch. Y. P. M. S. for Thomasville, Ga., 5. Star Prairie: Ch., 2. **West De Pere:** Ch., 5.

Woman's Home Missionary Union of Wisconsin, Miss Mary L. McCutchan, Treasurer.

Beloit: First W. M. S., 5.25. **Ripon:** W. M. S., 21. **Sun Pairie:** W. M. S., 2.28. **Waukesha:** W. M. S., 3.75. Total, $32.28.

MINNESOTA—$29.04.

Minneapolis: Plymouth Ch., 29.04.

MISSOURI—$16.60.

Carthage: First Ch., 2.30. **Lebanon:** First Ch., 2.98. **Sedalia:** First Ch., 9.20; First S. S., 2.12.

KANSAS—$79.78.

Emporia: First Ch., 18. **Lawrence:** Plymouth Ch., 28.78. **Onaga:** Ch., 8.

Woman's Home Missionary Union of Kansas, Miss Emma W. Wallace, Treasurer.

Topeka: Central Ch. S. S. Class for S. A., Piedmont, College, 4.50; Central Ch. W. M. S. for Work among the Lepers, 5.50. **Wakefield:** Ch., 15. Total, $25.00.

NEBRASKA—$10.00.

Lincoln: First Ch. C. E. Soc. for Santee, Neb., 10.

SOUTH DAKOTA—$57.66.

Chamberlain: Ch., 14. **Cheyenne River:** Ch., 2.72. **Grand River:** Messiah Ch. for Indian M., 27. **Meckling:** Ch., 5. **Moreau:** Ch., 2.08. **Oahe:** Ch., 2. **Preston:** Ch., 74c. **Upper Cheyenne:** Ch., 67c. **Virgin Creek:** Ch., 1.15.

Woman's Home Missionary Union of South Dakota.

W. H. M. U., 2.30.

COLORADO—$158.28.

Central City: M. C. M. for Norris Hall equipment, Grand View, 2. **Denver:** City Park Ch., 5; City Park Ch. S. S., Lincoln Mem., 10; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. S. for S. A. at Grand View, 25.

Woman's Home Missionary Union of Colorado, Mrs. J. R. Crews, Treasurer.

Colorado Springs: First, 25; Second, 5. **Craig:** 2. **Denver:** First, 11.50; Boulevard, 16.58; Plymouth, 25; Primary S. S. Class for S. A., Santee, Neb., 15. **Fountain:** 3. **Montrose:** 10. **Pueblo:** First, 3.20. Total, $116.28.

OKLAHOMA—$1.50.

Anadarko: St. Peters Cong. Ch., 1.50.

PACIFIC DISTRICT.

CALIFORNIA (NORTHERN)—$53.85.

Bay Point: Ch., 5. **Cloverdale:** Ch., 8. **Oakland:** First Ch., 18.35. **Parlier:** Armenian Ch., 1. **San Jose:** Ch. for Indian M., 1.50. **Sebastapol:** Ch., 15; Miss C. T. for Indian M., 5.

OREGON—$18.60.

Gaston: Ch., 8. **Oregon City:** Ch., 6.60. **Silverton:** Ch., 4.

IDAHO—$3.00.

Hope: Ch., 3.

WASHINGTON—$53.46.

Bellingham: First Ch., 5. **Seattle:** Plymouth Ch., 30. **Spokane:** Westminster Ch., 10. **Washougal:** Ch., 8.46.

THE SOUTH, ETC.

VIRGINIA—$1.00.

Suffolk: Miss E. R. for Jos. K. Brick School, 1.

WEST VIRGINIA—$2.52.

Through W. H. M. U. of Ohio, Mrs. G. B. Brown, Treasurer:

Huntington: W. M. S., 2.52.

NORTH CAROLINA—$47.85.
Brattleboro: Morning Star Ch. for Jos. K. Brick School, 7.26. **Bricks:** Chapel Collection for Jos. K. Brick School, 4.03. **Enfield:** J. S. for Jos. K. Brick School, 2. **Heathsville:** E. J. for Jos. K. Brick School, 1. **Moncure:** Jones Chapel, 2. **Nashville:** Union Ch. for Jos. K. Brick School, 12.56. **Scotland Neck:** J. H. J. for Jos. K. Brick School, 1. **Spring Hope:** S. N. W. for Jos. K. Brick School, 1. **Weldon:** W. D. S. for Jos. K. Brick School, 5. **Whitakers:** O. L. P., 2.50; D. A. W., 1; F. W. K. T., 50c; G. P., 1; A. H., 1, for Jos. K. Brick School. **Wilson:** C. B., 5; Miss L. P., 1, for Jos. K. Brick School.

SOUTH CAROLINA—$1.00.
Winnsboro: Plymouth Ch., 1.

ALABAMA—$37.05.
Anniston: Rev. J. B. for Andrews Prize, Talladega College, 1. **Athens:** Trinity School, Easter Offering, 6.07; Rev. W. J. T. for Andrews Prize, Talladega College, 1. **Marion:** "A Friend" for S. A. at Lincoln Normal School, 7.48. **Mobile:** "Friends" for Talladega College, 3.50. **Selma:** L. L. C. for Andrews Prize, Endowment, Talladega College, 1. **Talladega:** Alumni Club for Prizes, Talladega College, 12; T. J. L., 1; J. M. P. M., 1, for Talladega College; W. P. for Andrews Prize, 1; "A Friend" for Prizes, Talladega College, 2.

MISSISSIPPI—$51.50.
Meridian: Ch., 5. **Spring Hill:** S. S. for S. A., Talladega College, 15. **Tougaloo:** "A Friend" for Tougaloo University, 10; G. W. D. for Tougaloo University, 5; "A Friend" for Tougaloo University, 16.50.

LOUISIANA—$15.80.
New Orleans: Co-operators Fraternal Soc. for Straight U., 13.30; E. F. H. for Straight University, 2.50.

FLORIDA—$6.00.
Orlando: A. L. B. for S. A., Talladega College, 3. **Phillips:** Ch., 3.

SUMMARY FOR JUNE, 1913.

Donations	$9,289.72
Legacies	6,661.38
Total	$15,951.10

SUMMARY.

Nine Months, From Oct. 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

Donations	$136,697.58
Legacies	68,287.18
Total	$204,984.76

Congregational Church Building Society

Charles E. Hope, Treasurer - 105 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Receipts for June, 1913

FOR CHURCH BUILDING.

CALIFORNIA—$318.74.

NORTHERN—$301.74.
Bay Point: First, 3.50. **Cloverdale:** First, 7. **Fresno:** Armenian, 10. **Green Valley:** First, 8.40. **Lodi:** First, 15. **Oakland:** First, 52.45. **Oakland:** Mrs. A., 1st, 50. **Pacific Grove:** Mayflower, 35.79. **Palermo:** First, 5. **Petaluma:** First, 7. **San Francisco:** First, 100; Ocean View, 4.60. **Sonoma:** First, 3.

SOUTHERN—$17.00.
Calexico: First, 12. **Wasco:** First, 5.

COLORADO—$37.50.
Denver: City Park, C. E., 1. **Fort Morgan:** Ger., 10. **Windsor:** S. S. & C. E., 6.50.
W. H. M. U.—**Colorado Springs:** First, 15; Second, 2. **Craig:** 1. **Fountain:** 2.

CONNECTICUT—$1,378.06.
Bristol: 102. **Branford:** 1st C. E., 5. **Derby:** Second, 27. **Griswold:** First, 11.25. **Hartford:** First, 179.96; C. D. S., 100; Mrs. M. S., 100. **Harwinton:** 2.73. **Huntington:** 5. **Meriden Center:** 13.35. **Middletown: Swedish,** 2.04. **New Haven:** Mrs. S. S. B., 200; E. E. F., 50; S. C. M., 25; S. H. R., 50; H. C. W., 100; C. S. W., 50. **New Milford:** First, 74.07. **Plainfield:** First, 5.16. **Rocky Hill:** C. E., 10. **Sharon:** 9.90. **South Manchester:** S. S., 4.50. **Staffordville:** 1. **Washington:** 26. **Willimantic:** 24.10.
W. H. M. U.—**Hartford:** 2d, Conn. Aux., 200.

FLORIDA—$10.05.
Dayton: 10.05.

IDAHO—$31.26.
Challis: First, 11. **Deary:** 5.26. **Hope:** First, 5. **Mountain Home:** First, 10.

ILLINOIS—$420.50.
Algonquin: 7. **Brookfield:** 3. **Buda:** 25. **Chesterfield:** 10. **Chicago:** Bethesda, S. S., 5; Pilgrim, 21.22. **DeKalb:** First, 5. **Earlville:** "J. A. D.", 25. **Galva:** First, 15. **Griggsville:** 5.60. **LaGrange:** First, 67. **LaSalle:** 2.60. **Plainfield:** 16. **Rosemond:** S. S., 2.68. **Sandwich:** 7.54. **Sterling:** First, 6.30. **Streator:** 60c. **Wayne:** First, 5.06. **Wilmette:** C. E., 3.50. **Wyanet:** First, 13.
W. H. M. U.—**Alton:** W. S., 9. **Belvidere:** W. S., 3. **Bloomington:** W. S., 5. **Byron:** W. S., 2. **Chesterfield:** S. S., 1. **Chicago:** Austin, First, W. S., 2; New England, W. S., 12; Plymouth, W. S., 1; Rogers Park, W. S., 5.50; South, W. S., 2; Washington Park, W. S., 3. **Chillicothe:** W. S., 2. **Dover:** W. S., 8. **Dwight:** W. S., 3. **Elburn:** W. S., 2. **Evanston:** W. S., 12.50. **Galesburg:** Central, Cov. Daughters, 3.50. **Geneseo:** W. S., 8. **Glen Ellyn:** W. S., 3. **Marseilles:** W. S., 1. **Naperville:** W. S., 5. **Oak Park:** Third, W. S., 5. **Oneida:** W. S., 3. **Paxton:** W. S., 11. **Peoria:** First, W. S., 10. **Rantoul:** W. S., 3.50. **Roscoe:** W. S., 1. **Roseville:** W. S., 2. **Sandwich:** W. S., 5. **Somonauk:** C. E., 2. **Springfield:** First, W. S., 10.40. **Sterling:** W. S., 10. **Toulon:** W. S., 4. **Waverly:** W. S., 2. **Wheaton:** College Ch., W. S., 8. **Yorkville:** W. S., 4.

INDIANA—$3.37.
Ridgeville: S. S., 3.37.

IOWA—$204.20.
Carnsforth: 80c. **Cedar Falls:** 15.88. **Chester:** 6.21. **Clinton:** 2.85. **Davenport:** Bera, 3. **Decorah:** 10. **Des Moines:** Plymouth, 16.30. **Eddyville:** First, 8. **Garner:** 13. **Grinnell:** 40. **Harmony:** S. S., 4. **Iowa City:** 8.80. **Lake View:** 5. **Marshalltown:** 15. **McGregor:** 15. **Olds:** S. S., 3.22. **Preston:** First, 2.50. **Quasqueton:** 1.10. **Red Oak:** 7.37. **Sloan:** 5.44.
W. H. M. U.—**Castania:** 96c. **Cedar Rapids:** First, 12. **Corning:** 1. **Eldon:** 1. **Grinnell:** 1.52. **Ogden:** 1.25. **Pleasant Grove:** 3.

KANSAS—$46.75.
Arvonia: 5. **Downs:** 10. **Goodland:** 2. **Kansas City:** Ruby Ave. C. E., 1. **Lawrence:** Plymouth, 26.25. **Valley Falls:** S. S., 2.50.

MAINE—$14.60.
Greenville: C. E., 8. **Newfield:** West, 2.60. **Princeton:** 3. **Standish:** S. S., 1.

MASSACHUSETTS—$861.95.
Ashby: 4. **Berkeley:** 2.85. **Boston:** Clarendon Hills, 2; Eliot, Roxbury, 9.76; Hyde Park, 1st, S. S., 25; Mt. Vernon, 51.93; Trinity, Neponset, 4.90; Union, 89.45. **Brock-**

ton: Porter, 75. **Cambridge:** 1st S. S. Evangelical, 20. **Danvers:** Maple St., 39. **Easton:** Center, 5.28. **Foxboro:** Bethany, 12.64. **Greenfield:** Second, 20. **Haverhill:** Riverside Memor. S. S., 4.77. **Holden:** First, 6.80; S. S., 3.05. **Lawrence:** United, 15.75. **Leominster:** Orthodox, 41.71. **Lynn:** First, S. S., 5. **Medford:** West, 13.87. **Medway:** West, Second, 20. **Middleboro:** First, 10.13. **Millbury:** Second, 8.79. **Monson:** 57. **Newburyport:** Belleville, 22.63; Byfield, 3.36. **Newton:** Auburndale, 14.71; Highlands, 75. **Princeton:** First, 25.35. **Quincy:** Wollaston, 32.85. **Salem:** Tabernacle, 74.76. **Sharon:** 13.23. **Southboro:** Southville, 4. **Sterling:** S. S., 7. **Swampscott:** S. S., 3.76. **Upton:** 3.57. **Waltham:** First, 7.50. **Wareham:** 13. **West Brookfield:** 4.35. **Westminster:** 2.20. **West Springfield:** Mittineague, 6.

MICHIGAN—$78.85.

Delhi: 37c. **Detroit:** First, 6.25. **Durand:** S. S., 1. **Freeland:** S. S., 1.66. **Grand Rapids:** Second, 11. **Leonidas:** S. S., 2.10. **Merrill:** 4.55. **Muskegon:** First, 50. **Sheridan:** S. S., 1.92.

MINNESOTA—$32.89.

Fairmont: 90c. **Minneapolis:** Freemont Av., 5.10; Union St., Louis Park, 1.44. **Northfield:** C. E., 2.25. **St. Paul:** Merriam Park, Olivet, 6; St. Anthony Park, 5.94. **Wadena:** 1.26. **Winona:** 1st C. E., 10.

MISSOURI—$22.60.

Eldon: 5. **Hannibal:** Pilgrim, 4. **Kansas City:** Beacon Hill, 2.98. **Lebanon:** First, 10.62.

NEBRASKA—$20.00.

Arborville: 4.45. **Danbury:** First S. S., 1.55. **Rokeby:** 2.50. **Scribner:** H. M. S., 11.50.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—$326.01.

Bath: 3.65. **Bennington:** 4.80. **Bethlehem:** 5.35. **Chester:** 7.28. **Exeter:** Phillips, 26. **Franklin:** 9. **Hinsdale:** 4. **Kensington:** 2.70. **Manchester:** Franklin St., 50; So. Main St., 32.50. **Newfields:** 1.55. **Troy:** Trinity, 11. **Webster:** First, 5.47. **Wolfboro:** First, 12.71. New Hampshire, a friend, 150.

NEW JERSEY—$241.79.

Bernardsville: Y. P. S. C. E., 5. **Glen Ridge:** 50. **Hoboken:** Norwegian, 10.65. **Montclair:** First, 125; Watchung Ave. S. S., 5. **Plainfield:** 37.14.

W. H. M. U.—**Grantwood:** 9.

NEW YORK—$140.08.

Brooklyn: Ch. of Pilgrims, 73.42. **Jamesport:** 6.25. **Jamestown:** First S. S., 20. **Paris:** 4. **Port Leyden:** 2.17. **Rockaway Beach:** First, 18.

W. H. M. U.—**Rochester:** South, S. S., 5; South, Primary Dept., 5; South, C. E., 6.24.

NORTH CAROLINA—$7.00.

Moncure: Jones Chapel, 2. **Statesville:** Grays Chapel, 5.

NORTH DAKOTA—$3.50.

Oberon: S. S., 3.50.

OHIO—$57.75.

Ashland: 1.33. **Austinburg:** 7.77. **Cincinnati:** Lawrence St., Welsh, 3.50. **Fairport:** 5. **Jefferson:** S. S., 2. **Mansfield:** First, 24.25. **Pierpont:** S. S., 3; C. E., 1.50. **Rootstown:** 9.40.

OKLAHOMA—$3.18.

Anadarko: 1.25. **Kingfisher:** 1.93.

OREGON—$13.70.

Howell Prairie: Central, 4. **Lebanon:** Mr. I. C., 2.50. **Oregon City:** First, 7.20.

$4.50 reported as from Sherwood in the Magazine for October, 1912, (Page 448), should have appeared as from the Hoodview Church.

RHODE ISLAND—$4.75.

Westerly: Pawcatuck S. S., 4.75.

SOUTH DAKOTA—$215.09.

Albee: 2.50. **Faulkton:** 12.28. **Garretson:** 10. **Hetland:** 2. **Oacoma:** 1.75. **Reliance:** 2.43. **Springfield:** 1.25. W. H. M. U., 182.88.

TENNESSEE—$7.36.

Chattanooga: First, 4.36; First S. S., 3.

TEXAS—$1.00.

Corpus Christi: First, 1.

VERMONT—$61.76.

Albany: 5. **Barton:** 2.52. **Craftsbury:** 8.10. **Milton:** C. E., 2. **Newfane:** 10. **Springfield:** 33.14. **Vershire:** S. S., 1.

WASHINGTON—$119.35.

Beach: First, 5.20. **Coupeville:** First, 2. **Malden:** First, 10. **Seattle:** Oak Lake, 5; Plymouth, 80. **Spokane:** Westminster, 8; S. S., 9.15.

WISCONSIN—$148.66.

Beloit: Gridley Kingdom Exten. Soc., 6. **Clear Lake:** Swedish, 2.95; Swedish S. S., 2. **Columbus:** Olivet, 29. **Green Lake:** Swedish, 3.15. **Huron:** 1.25. **Mellen:** Union, 4.15. **Mill Creek:** 3.32. **Pine River:** S. S., 3.97. **Sheboygan:** German, 10. **South Milwaukee:** First, 9.50. **Shullsburg:** 7.55. **Sparta:** 48.16. **Star Prairie:** 3. **Steuben:** 2.

W. H. M. U.—**Beloit:** 1st, W. M. S., 1. **Ripon:** W. M. S., 8. **Sun Prairie:** W. M. S., 2.28. **Waukesha:** W. M. S., 1.38.

CHURCH LOANS REFUNDED—$6,409.50.

CALIFORNIA—

Oakland: Fruitvale, 250. **Los Angeles:** Salem, 600. **San Francisco:** Bethlehem, 1.50.

COLORADO—

Colorado Springs: Second, 40.

ILLINOIS—

Chicago: Warren Ave., 300.

IOWA—

Sioux City: Mayflower, 700.

Kansas—

Anthony: 200. **Ellis:** First, 237.50.

MASSACHUSETTS—

Haverhill: Riverside Memor., 20. **Fitchburg:** Finnish, 250. **Springfield:** Emanuel, 250. **Worcester:** Armenian, 150.

MICHIGAN—

Grand Ledge: 50.

MISSOURI—

Kansas City: Ivanhoe Park, 250.

NEW YORK—

New York: North, 1,000. **Schenectady:** Pilgrim, 250.

NORTH CAROLINA—

Charlotte: Emanuel, 50.

NORTH DAKOTA—

Carrington: Christ, 200. **Hankinson:** 200.

OHIO—

Columbus: Eastwood, 100.

TEXAS—

Austin: First, 60.50. **Dallas:** Central, 400. **Fort Worth:** First, 75. **Houston:** First, 25.

WASHINGTON—

Seattle: University, 150.

WISCONSIN—

Beloit: Second, 500. **Racine:** First, 100.

LEGACIES—$57.21.

Estate Frances C. Brown, **Brookhaven, L. I., N. Y.:** 57.21.

INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS—$929.70.

Franklin Trust Co., 273.70. Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. Co., 437.50. **Indianapolis, Ind.:** Covenant Church, 33. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., 10.50. **Rhode Island:** Providence C. H. P., 175.

INTEREST ON CHURCH LOANS—$397.76.

ARKANSAS—

Texarkana: First, 81.

MISSOURI—

Kansas City: Prospect Ave., 28.89. **Springfield:** First, 32.50.

NEBRASKA—

Cambridge: First, 27.50.

NORTH DAKOTA—

Carrington: Christ, 20.

OHIO—

Columbus: Eastwood, 24.38.

WASHINGTON—

Seattle: University, 140.90.

WISCONSIN—

Beloit: Second, 5.

TEXAS—
Austin: First, 29.50. **Dallas:** Central, 8.

MISCELLANEOUS—$885.79.
Alva, Okla.: Rent, 9. Amer. Congl. Asso. Annual Rebate on Rent, **Boston, Mass.:** 93.81. **Clintonville, Wisc.:** First, 333.33. **Coal Bluff, Ind.:** 12. **East Guthrie, Okla.:** Rent, 4.40. **Golconda, Ill.:** Rent, 2. **Indianapolis, Ind.:** Covenant Ch., rent, 400. **Sherman, Texas:** Rent, 29.60. **West Guthrie, Okla.:** Rent, 1.65.

FOR PARTICULAR CHURCHES—$306.13.

CONNECTICUT—
Derby: Second, 5.23. **Putnam:** Second, 4.60.

ILLINOIS—
Evanston: First, 100. **Payson:** W. S., 25.

KANSAS—
Downs: 5.

MASSACHUSETTS—
Boston: West Roxbury, 100.

NEW YORK—
Sidney: S. S., 3.

NORTH DAKOTA—
Elbowoods: 5. **Max:** 15.

RHODE ISLAND—
Providence: Central, 40.25.

SOUTH DAKOTA—
Athol: First, 3.05.

FOR PARSONAGE BUILDING—$2,516.25.

California—
Calexico: On loan, 40. **Escondido:** On loan, 36.25. **Fresno:** Third, on loan, 25.

COLORADO—
Crede: On loan, 13. **Denver:** Ohio Ave., on loan, 10. **Windsor:** German, on loan, 27.50.

CONNECTICUT—
New London: C. W. C., 50; M. S. H., 500. **Rockville:** Ladies Aid Soc., 50. **Southport:** F. W., 50.

IDAHO—
Lewiston: Orchards, on loan, 50.

IOWA—
Muscatine: Mulford, on loan, 35.

MAINE—
Calais: Mrs. R., 3. **Cumberland:** Center, T. S. P., 1. **Norridgewock:** C. F. D., 1. **Portland:** S. S., 1.

MASSACHUSETTS—
Boston: E. F. G., 10; M. A. S., 25. **Brookline:** A. S. L., 10; P. R. E., 50. **Cohassett:** S. G. S., 10. **Dalton:** M. M. C., 25. **Gloucester:** M. A. B., 5. **Lincoln:** L. N. T., 10. **Malden:** E. F. B., 2. **Newton Highlands:** D. H. H., 5. **Northampton:** J. B. K., 10. **Salem:** W. K. B., 10. **Smiths:** Messrs. S. & D., 35. **South Framingham:** C. A. K., 2. **South Hadley Falls:** E. G., 100. **Sudbury:** L. S. C., 25. **Springfield:** S. A. H., 50. **Walpole:** M. M. A., 2. **West Springfield:** H. M. B., 50. **Weymouth Heights:** W. Y. M. Circle, 10; Wide Awake Workers, 5.
W. H. M. U.—**Mass. & R. I.:** 400.

MINNESOTA—
Biwabik: On loan, 30.

MONTANA—
Wilbaux: On loan, 50.

NEBRASKA—
Wahoo: On loan, 25.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—
Bennington: C. M. W., 35. **Portsmouth:** E. P. K., 25. **Rindge:** Mrs. J. W., 2; H. M. R., 5.

NEW MEXICO—
Gallup: First, on loan, 60.

NEW YORK—
Blooming Grove: K. D.'s, 10. **Briar Cliff:** Kings Daughters, 10. **Brooklyn:** M. L. R., 25. **Buffalo:** W. H. H., 7. **Middletown:** J. R. C., 2. **New York:** Mrs. B., 50; D. W. K., 50; Mrs. B. S., 5; H. M. D., 3; a Friend, 5; M. E. S., 15; Mrs. B., 5. **Richmond Hill:** N. A. S., 5. **Wadhams:** Miss S., 5.

NORTH DAKOTA—
Coleharbor: 30. **Nekoma:** On loan, 20.

OHIO—
Cleveland: Emanuel, on loan, 25.

OKLAHOMA—
Medford: On loan, 70.

RHODE ISLAND—
W. H. M. U., see Mass. and R. I.

SOUTH DAKOTA—
Belle Fourche: On loan, 12.50.

VERMONT—
Bellows Falls: M. L. B., 50. **Brattleboro:** R. E. D., 3.

WASHINGTON—
Pleasant Valley: On loan, 13. **Sunnyside:** on loan, 30.

WISCONSIN—
Cashton: On loan, 20. **Eau Claire:** Second, on loan, 25.

WYOMING—
Worland: On loan, 20. **Shoshoni:** On loan, 25.

TOTALS.

For Church Building	$13,512.26
For Particular Churches	306.13
For Parsonage Building	2,516.25
	$16,334.64

Congregational Education Society

S. F. Wilkins, Treasurer - 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Receipts for June, 1913

MAINE—$2.20.
Princeton: 1. **West Newfield:** 1.20.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—$186.76.
Bennington: 8.75. **Kensington:** 1.20. **Manchester:** Franklin St., 25. **Milton:** 1st S. S., 1.81; Friend, 150.

VERMONT—$83.30.
Barton: 1.45. **East Dorset:** S. S., 3. **Franklin:** 5.51. **North Craftsbury:** 4.75. **North Thetford:** 5. **North Troy:** 1st, 7. **Springfield:** 22.09. **Woodstock:** 34.50.

MASSACHUSETTS—Donations, $448.49; Legacy, $50.00.
Arlington: Friend, 10. **Ashfield:** 8.61. **Boston:** Dorchester, 2nd S. S., 5; Dorchester, Pilg. W. A., 27; Roxbury, Im.-Wal. Av. S. S., 17.65; Roxbury, Eliot, 8.41; Friend, 10. **Brockton:** Porter, 50. **Danvers:** Maple St., 39. **Erving:** 2.80. **Framingham:** Plym., 24. **Foxboro:** Bethany, 11.06. **Greenfield:** 2nd, 18. **Haverhill:** Riverside Mem'l, 6. **Hawley:** 2nd, 1.68. **Hyde Park:** 1st S. S., 25. **Lawrence:** United, 13; South S. S., 2. **Medford:** Union S. S., 3. **Millbury:** 2nd, 7.69. **Newbury:** Byfield, 2.59. **Newburyport:** Belleville, 11.33. **Newton:** Eliot, 65. **Quincy:** Wollaston, 12.64. **Sharon:** 10.43. **South Hadley:** 7.04. **Upton:** 3.15. **Waltham:** 1st, 6; 1st Y. P. S., 5. **West Brookfield:** 3.48. **Westminster:** 1st, 1.93. **Winchester:** 1st, 30.

Legacy.
Worcester: Est. H. W. Damon, 50.

RHODE ISLAND—$4.00.
Woonsocket: Globe ch., 4.

CONNECTICUT—$226.21.
Bristol: 41. **Brooklyn:** 3.24. **Gilead:** 4.25. **Hartford:** Park, 35. **Harwinton:** 4.58. **Lisbon:** 6. **Meriden:** 8.43. **Morris:** 2.92. **Mystic:** 15.60. **Norfolk:** 50.18. **No. Madison:** 2.75. **Putnam:** 12.45. **So. Manchester:** 2.50. **Stratford:** 22.56. **West Stafford:** 2. **Woodstock:** 12.75.

NEW YORK—$144.31.
Arcade: 86c. **Brooklyn:** Pilgrims, 100.92. **Jamesport:** 2.50. **Paris:** 2. **Prospect:** 2. **Willsboro:** 2.50. **Woodville:** 5. W. H. M. U., 28.53.

NEW JERSEY—$110.00.
Grantwood: 5. **Montclair:** 1st, 100. **Montclair:** Watchung Ave., 5.

PENNSYLVANIA—$2.00.
Woman's Home Missionary Union, 2.

OHIO—$386.08.
Ashland: 1.33. **Mansfield:** 1st, 14.25. **Pierpont:** 3. **Rootstown:** 4.70. Woman's Home Missionary Union, 362.80.

MICHIGAN—$147.55.
Central Lake: S. S., 3.55. **Detroit:** 1st, 100. **Grandville:** 2. **Jenison:** 1. **St. Clair:** 1st, 40. **Victor:** 1.

ILLINOIS—$240.82.
Canton: 1st, 7.35. **Chandlerville:** 5. **Chicago:** Leavitt St., 50c. **Downers Grove:** 10. **Elgin:** 1st, 15. **Moline:** 2nd, 11.60. **Onarga:** 12c. **Rockford:** 2nd, 83.35. **Roscoe:** 85c. Woman's Home Miss'y Union, 107.05.

WISCONSIN—$3.41.
Fulton: 3.41.

SOUTH DAKOTA—$3.15.
Preston: 41c. **St. Lawrence:** Friend, 1. Woman's Home Miss'y Union, 1.74.

NEBRASKA—$56.02.
Camp Creek: 1.80. **Hildreth:** 3. **Long Pine:** 9. **Neligh:** 24.72. **Scribner:** 11.50. **Stanton:** 6.

IOWA—$126.43.
Carnsforth: 50c. **Cedar Falls:** 11.52. **Clinton:** 2.06. **Davenport:** Berea, 2.17. **Decorah:** 10. **Denmark:** 11.34. **Des Moines:** Plym., 11.82. **Dunpal:** 5.19. **Grinnell:** 29. **Iowa City:** 5.50. **Marshalltown:** 9.50. **Quasqueton:** 80c. **Red Oak:** 5.34. **Sloan:** 3.40. Woman's Home Miss'y Union, 18.29.

MISSOURI—$6.45.
Carthage: 1st, 1.20. **Kansas City:** Beacon Hill, 5.25.

KANSAS—$10.20.
Emporia: 1st, 10.20.

COLORADO—$36.37.
Denver: 3rd "Kedros Club", 10. Woman's Home Miss'y Union, 26.37.

IDAHO—$2.00.
New Plymouth: 2.

OREGON—$69.90.
Lebanon: Friend, 2.50. **Oregon City:** 1st, 2.40. Woman's Home Miss'y Union, 65.

WASHINGTON—$2.00.
Christopher: 2.

CALIFORNIA—$72.46.
Angel's Camp: Friend, 2.50. **Glendale:** S. S. Class of girls, 5. **Lodi:** 5. **Oakland:** 1st, 59.01. **Sonoma:** 1st, 95c.

TEXAS—$1.00.
Corpus Christi: 1st S. S., 1.

Donations	$2,371.11
Legacy	50.00
	$2,421.11

The Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society

Henry T. Richardson, Treasurer - Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

May, 1913

ALABAMA—
Friend, 15.

ARIZONA—
Jerome: First, 6.55.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA—
Antioch: S., 5. **Fresno:** First, 2. **Niles:** 7.50. **Oakland:** Pilgrim, 6.40; Plymouth, 5.65; Olivet, 2.50. Pulpit Supply, 5. Total, $34.05.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—
Avalon: 1.92. **Claremont:** 12.82. **Corona:** First, 1.05. **Eagle Rock:** 13c. **Escondido:** 1.21; S., 10.17. **Highland:** 3.73. **Little Rock:** Union S., 4.50. **Los Angeles:** First, 8.76; Garvanza, 48c. **Monrovia:** 96c. **Ontario:** 1.75. **Pasadena:** First, 9.20; North, 63c. **Palmdale:** S., 1.50. **Redlands:** 9.75. **San Bernardino:** First, 1.51. **San Diego:** First, 15.86; Logan Heights, 50c. **Santa Barbara:** Brotherhood, 5. **Saticoy:** 5. Total, $96.43.

COLORADO—
Craig: 6. **Loveland:** First German S., 5. Girls' Industrial Home, 1.50. Total, $12.50.

CONNECTICUT—
Barkhamsted: 1. **Bridgeport:** First, 14.82. **Burlington:** 5.25. **Cromwell:** S., 65. **Greenwich:** First, 10. **Hartford:** Farmington Ave. L. M. S., 25. **Huntington:** 3. **New Britain:** First W. S., 50. **New London:** First S., 20; Second S., 20.03. **Old Lyme:** 15.35. **Prospect:** L. M. S., 11.50. **Stratford:** W. S., 18. **Suffield:** W. S., 25.50. **Washington:** Homeland Circle, 10. **Willimantic:** 31.53. **Willington:** 2. **Windsor Locks:** 13.37. Friend, 6. Total, $347.35, of which $146.00 is received through W. H. M. U.

FLORIDA—
Avon Park: 75c.

GEORGIA—
Demorest: Friend, 1. **Waycross:** 53c. Total, $1.53.

IDAHO—
Rupert: German Pilgrim, 3.75.

ILLINOIS—
Abingdon: 4.50. **Anawan:** 2.10. **Bloomington:** W. S., 3. **Bowen:** S., 5. **Byron:** W. S., 1. **Canton:** W. S., 2. **Chicago:** Plymouth W. S., 70c; New England W. S., 7; So. Chicago, First W. S., 1; Rogers Park W. S., 3; Austin W. S., 1; Washington Park W. S., 2. **Chillicothe:** W. S., 70c. **Cornwall:** 75c. **Dover:** W. S., 4. **Dwight:** W. S., 2. **East St. Louis:** Goodrich, 4.64. **Eden:** 85c. **Elburn:** W. S., 1. **Evanston:** W. S., 7. **Galva:** 10. **Garden Prairie:** 3. **Geneseo:** W. S., 6. **Glen Ellyn:** W. S., 2. **Marseilles:** W. S., 70c. **Naperville:** 2.10; W. S., 3. **Oak Park:** First S., 3; Third W. S., 3. **Oneida:** W. S., 2. **Paxton:** W. S., 7. **Payson:** W. S., 7. **Peoria:** First W. S., 7. **Rantoul:** 5. **Roscoe:** W. S., 1. **Roseville:** W. S., 1. **Sandoval:** W. S., 3. **Sterling:** 3.88; W. S., 14. **Toulon:** W. S., 2. **Waverly:** W. S., 1. **Wheaton:** College W. S., 5. **Yorkville:** W. S., 2. Total, $146.92, of which $102.10 is received through W. H. M. U.

IOWA—
Anita: W. S., 1. **Atlantic:** W. S., 1.60. **Burlington:** W. S., 5.95. **Cedar Falls:** W. S., 4. **Cedar Rapids:** First W. S., 3.80. **Corning:** W. S., 1. **Council Bluffs:** First W. S., 50c. **Cresco:** W. S., 2.15. **Davenport:** Edwards W. S., 3.60. **Des Moines:** Plymouth W. S., 1; North Park W. S., 1.35; Greenwood W. S., 2. **Dubuque:** First W. S., 2.15; Summit W. S., 50c. **Farragut:** W. S., 2. **Glenwood:** W. S., 3.74. **Green Mountain:** W. S., 2.75. **Grinnell:** S., 1.04; W. S., 2.72. **Hampton:** W. S., 1. **Harlan:** W. S., 2.50. **Humboldt:** W. S., 1.95. **Iowa City:** W. S., 1.65. **Kingsley:** W. S., 2.88. **Lakeview:** W. S., 1.50. **Maquoketa:** W. S., 1.25. **Marion:** W. S., 1.20. **Marshalltown:** W. S., 1.60. **Montour:** 9; W. S., 1.60. **Mt. Pleasant:** W. S., 1.35. **Muscatine:** First W. S., 1.50. **Newell:** W. S., 1.50. **Onawa:** W. S., 1.45. **Oskaloosa:** W. S., 3. **Ottumwa:** First W. S., 5; Abigail Society, 1.50. **Perry:** W. S., 1.50. **Reinbeck:** W. S., 2.50. **Sioux City:** Mayflower W. S., 2.65. **Sloan:** W. S., 2.85. **Spencer:** W. S., 4. **Stuart:** W. S., 5. **Waverly:** W. S., 1.10. **Winthrop:** W. S., 1.50. Friend, 10. Total, $115.38, of which $96.38 is received through W. H. M. U.

KANSAS—
Wheaton: 7.

MAINE—
Ashland: W. S., 25c. **Auburn:** Sixth St., 58c. **Bluehill:** 4.36. **Brewer:** First, 2.05. **Brooks:** W. S., 25c. **Cape Elizabeth:** Spurwink, 30c. **Dexter:** W. S., 30c. **Eastport:** W. S., 25c. **Gray:** W. S., 63c. **Portland:** High St. W. S., 1.85; Woodfords W. S., 7.27. **Saco:** W. S., 75c. **Sanford:** W. S., 50c. **Searsport:** First W. S., 50c. **Westbrook:** W. S., 75c. Total, $20.59, of which $13.60 is received through W. H. M. U.

MASSACHUSETTS—
Amherst: First, Twentieth Century Club, 30. **Andover:** Phillips Academy S., 10. **Ashby:** 2.89. **Barnstable:** West, 3. **Boston:** Boylston J. P., 2.89; Norwegian, 1.92. **Bridgewater:** Scotland, 1.25. **Charlemont:** First, 1.56; East, 1.25. **Haverhill:** Riverside Memorial, 10. **Hyde Park:** 5. **Medford:** West, 11.09. **Newbury:** 6.50; S., 10. **Newton:** Center, 45. **Northampton:** First, 25.22. **Rowley:** S., 25. **Somerset:** 1.47. **Sterling:** 5.70. **Sturbridge:** 2.25. **Taunton:** Winslow, 4.25. **Wellesley Hills:** 3.10. **Weymouth:** Old South, 4.61; and Braintree, 9.13. **Whitman:** 2.04. **Winchendon:** North, 6. W. H. M. A. of Mass. and Rhode Island, 246. Literature, 75c. Total, $477.87, of which $276.00 is received through W. H. M. A. of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

MICHIGAN—
Alpena: 10. **Ann Arbor:** Delhi Mills, 30c. **Breckenridge:** 1. **Cannonsburg:** 1. **Detroit:** First, 30. **Eastport:** 1. **Port Huron:** First, 50. **Three Oaks:** E. K. W., 1,200. Total, $1,293.30.

MINNESOTA—
Aitken: 2.15. **Alexandria:** W. S., 11.50. **Anoka:** W. S., 1.26. **Cass Lake:** W. S., 1.15. **Duluth:** Pilgrim, 13.75. **Fon du Lac:** 2.15. **Gaylord:** 1.81. **Mapleton:** 83c. **Minneapolis:** First, 13.98; Plymouth, 29.04; W. S., 10.24; Park S., 23.15; W. S., 12.97; Pilgrim W. S., 3.65; Lyndale W. S., 3.80; Robbinsdale W. S., 67c; Lowry Hill, 17.62; Linden Hills W. S., 1.75; C. E., 1.40; Minnehaha, 2. **Northfield:** 23.64. **St. Paul:** Park W. S., 3.65; Olivet S., 8.15; University Avenue, 55c. **Sauk Center:** S., 75c. **Silver Lake:** C. E., 70c. **Spring Valley:** 1.38; W. S., 1.96. **Ulen:** S., 50c. Total, $196.15, of which $55.95 is received through W. H. M. U.

MISSISSIPPI—
Friend, 5.

MISSOURI—
Kansas City: First S., 9.75. **Maplewood:** 2.66. **Springfield:** German, 3. Total, $15.41.

MONTANA—
Anita: 1.50; Collection, 20c. **Boyd:** 1.50. **Custer:** 2.40. **Malta:** 3.52. **Pompey's Pillar:** 1.20; Collection, 40c. **Sidney:** 90c. **Twoee:** Collection, 1.61. Collection, 2.61. Supplies, 1.30. Total, $17.14.

NEBRASKA—
Arcadia: 5. **Center:** S., 3.25. **Farnam:** 10. **Omaha:** Saratoga, 4.95. **Seward:** 13. **Wahoo:** 14.75. Total, $50.95.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—
Bristol: W. S., 50c. **Littleton:** 17.93. **Peterboro:** 11. **Troy:** 1; S., 27c. **Wakefield:** Union, 1.44. **Webster:** W. S., 70c. Total, $32.84, of which $1.20 is received through W. H. M. U.

NEW JERSEY—
East Orange: First, 14.37. **Montclair:** First, 50. **Plainfield:** S., 25. **Westfield:** 50. Total, $139.37.

NEW YORK—
Albany: S., 14. **Arcade:** King's Guild, 39c. **Brooklyn:** Clinton Ave., 50.19; W. L., 25; Central Jr. Aux., 5; Church of Evangel W. S., 10. **Elmira:** 4. **Flushing:** First S., 20.56. **Gloversville:** L. B. Assoc., 6. **Nyack:** W. S., 5. **Poughkeepsie:** 18.18. **Rockaway Beach:** 6. **Syracuse:** Danforth S., 1; L. W., 1; Y. L., 2; South Ave. W. S., 1. **Woodhaven:** 4.80; W. S., 5. Total, $179.12, of which $89.56 is received through W. H. M. U.

NORTH DAKOTA—
Bentley: 61c. **Cummings:** 1.50. **Elgin:** 1.83. **Flasher:** 1.73. **Foxholm:** 72c. **Grass Lake:** S., 1.06. **New Leipzig:** 1.07. **North Prairie:** 65c. **Plaza:** 1.13. **Sawyer:** 1.22. **Wishek:** 5.76. Friends, 1.20. Total, $18.48.

OHIO—
Austinburg: W. S., 2.25. **Bellevue:** L. G., 2.25. **Belpre:** W. S., 1.35. **Burton:** W. S., 45c. **Cincinnati:** Walnut Hills C. E., 1.80; Plymouth L. G., 1.35. **Claridon:** 1.75. **Cleveland:** First W. S., 4.50; Euclid Ave. W. A., 7.29; L. L., 1.68; E. Madison Ave. W. A., 1.08; Puritan W. S., 44c; Union W. S., 1.05; Park W. S., 1.80; Hough Ave. W. S., 4.50; Trinity W. S., 1.13; Denison Ave. W. S., 1.50; Mizpah, 6; Collinwood S., 1.90; W. A., 55c. **Columbus:** Plymouth, 7; North, 58c; Mayflower L. G., 62c; **Cuyahoga Falls:** S., 1.25. **East Cleveland:** East, 1.50; S., 1.25; L. A., 1.35; Calvary W. A., 1.80; C. E., 60c. **Elyria:** First W. A., 3.60. **Jefferson:** S., 1; C. E., 85c. **Kirtland:** W. S., 36c. **Litchfield:** C. E., 63c. **Lorain:** First W. A., 1.80. **Madison:** 2.25. **Mansfield:** Mayflower Memorial W. S., 1.44. **Marietta:** First W. S., 4.50; Oak Grove W. S., 1.35. **Mount Vernon:** W. S., 7.33. **Newark:** Plymouth W. S., 68c. **Norwalk:** W. S., 83c. **Oberlin:** First, 7.85; Second, 18.30; W. S., 4.50. **Ravenna:** W. S., 90c. **Sandusky:** W. L., 1. **Springfield:** Lagonda Ave. W. S., 1. **Strongsville:** W. S., 54c. **Thompson:** L. A., 55c. **Toledo:** Second J. M. C., 40c; Washington St., 5.97; Plymouth W. S., 3.24. **Twinsburg:** 2.10; S., 90c; W. S., 72c; C. E., 90c. **Wellington:** W. A., 2.70. **West Williamsfield:** W. S., 90c. Summit County Institute, 15. Lake County Institute, 5. Total, $159.66, of which $79.89 is received through W. H. M. U.

OKLAHOMA—
Breckenridge: W. S., 30c. **Carrier:** W. S., 1.24. **Perkins:** W. S., 49c. Total, $2.03, all of which is received through W. H. M. U.

OREGON—
Freewater: S., 4.80. **Ferndale:** S., 85c. **Table Rock:** S., 1.40. Sunday-school Association, 30. Total, $37.05, of which $4.80 is a C. D. Coll'n.

PENNSYLVANIA—
Kane: 5. **Milroy:** 7.50. Total, $12.50.

RHODE ISLAND—
Providence: Free Evangelical, 3.92.

SOUTH DAKOTA—
Aberdeen: 2.62. **Bryant:** 1. **Frankfort:** 2.50.

Gann Valley: 65c. **Spearfish:** 2.70. **Waubay:** 4.51. Total, $13.98.

VERMONT—

Barnet: W. S., 3. **Barre:** L. U., 5. **Barton:** W. S., 9. **Bellows Falls:** W. U., 5; Mt. Kilburn M. S., 5. **Bennington:** North W. S., 7. **Benson:** W. S., 2. **Brandon:** W. S., 10.35. **Brattleboro:** Center Children's Fair and S., 15.32; L. A., 6.67. **Brookfield:** First W. S., 2. **Brownington and Orleans:** W. S., 10. **Burlington:** First W. A., 26; College St. W. A., 25. **Cabot:** W. S., 4. **Charlotte:** 8.40. **Cornwall:** W. S., 4. **Coventry:** W. S., 2.49. **Danville:** W. S., 7. **Dorset:** W. S., 3.50. **Enosburg:** W. S., 4. **Essex Junction:** W. S., 5. **Fair Haven:** First W. S., 3. **Ferrisburg:** W. S., 5. **Hardwick:** East W. S., 5. **Hinesburg:** W. S., 2.85. **Jamaica:** W. S., 2. **Jericho:** Center W. S., 5; Second W. S., 1. **Middlebury:** W. A., 11. **Milton:** W. S., 2. **Montpelier:** Bethany W. S., 3.90. **Morrisville:** W. S., 4. **Newbury:** W. S., 13. **Northfield:** Laura Hazen Circle, 6; Jr. C. E., 2. **Norwich:** W. S., 3.75. **Peacham:** W. S., 5. **Pittsford:** W. S., 2. **Randolph:** Bethany W. S., 3.50. **Royalton:** Sarah Skinner Mem'l Soc., 4.42. **Rutland:** S., 8; W. S., 22.50. **St. Albans:** W. S., 18.90. **St. Johnsbury:** Center W. S., 1.34; North S., 10; W. A., 36.25; South W. S., 22.50. **Shoreham:** W. S., 3. **Springfield:** W. S., 5. **Stowe:** W. S., 3.09. **Sudbury:** W. S., 3.12. **Underhill:** Homeland Circle, 4. **Vergennes:** W. S., 6. **Waitsfield:** Home Circle, 2.15. **Waterbury:** W. S., 5. **Wells River:** W. S., 4. **Westford:** Ladies' Social Circle, 2.23. **West Rutland:** W. S., 7. **Weybridge:** L. A. and W. S., 3. **Wilmington:** W. S., 3.25. **Windsor:** W. S. & Ch. A. S., 2. **Woodstock:** 35.47; W. S., 11.36. Total, $473.31, of which $429.44 is received through W. H. M. U.

WASHINGTON—

Bellingham: 5. **Carrollton:** 35c. **Ferndale:** 1.95. **Greenwood:** 1. **Kalama:** 1.71. **Pullman:** Collection, 1.83. **Seattle:** Plymouth S., 25. Supplies, 1.35. Total, $38.19.

WISCONSIN—

Beloit: First W. S., 1. **Clinton:** 3.73. **La Crosse:** 43.15. **Madison:** First W. S., 5. **Milwaukee:** Grand Ave., 51.36. **Oshkosh:** Plymouth S., 16.25. **Watertown:** 6. Friends, 25. Total, $151.49, of which $6.00 is received through W. H. M. U.

Rebate on rent, 159.

Total for the month, $4,284.56, of which $4.80 is C. D. Coll'ns, and $1,298.15 is received through W. H. M. U.

During the month the Society has aided 74 schools, of which 25 were newly organized.

Congregational Board of Ministerial Relief

B. H. Fancher, Treasurer

Receipts April, May and June, 1913

UNDER THE APPORTIONMENT.

CALIFORNIA—$10.00.
Bakersfield: First, 10.

COLORADO—$54.17.
Colorado Springs: First, 7.67. **Denver:** Fourth Ave., 10; Ohio Ave., 5. **Pueblo:** First, 5. W. H. M. U. (**Fountain**, 2. **Colorado Springs:** First, 10; Second, 2. **Denver:** Plymouth 7. **Montrose:** 5.50), 26.50.

CONNECTICUT—$149.62.
Bolton: 11.30. **Branford:** First, 1.33. **Bridgeport:** First, 30.00. **Chaplin:** 2.34. **Hartford:** Asylum Hill, 38.84. **Huntington:** 2. **Madison:** 9. **Meriden:** 3.51. **New Haven:** Howard Ave., 8.20. **Newington:** 1. **Norwich:** Broadway, 2; Broadway S. S., 6.10; Second, S. S., 6.12. **Plainville:** 9.02. **So. Manchester:** Center S. S., 1.50. **Southington:** First S. S., 6.02. **Stamford:** First S. S., 5. **Washington:** 14. **Westport:** S. S., 2.34.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—$27.00.
Washington: First, 27.00.

FLORIDA—$30.00.
New Smyrna: 2.50. **West Palm Beach:** Union S. S., 2. **West Tampa:** Cuban, 50. W. H. M. U. **Jacksonville:** Union 25.00.

GEORGIA—$2.23.
Athens: First, 2.02. **Waycross:** White Hall, 21c.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—$1.50.
Honolulu: Waialua Church, 1.50.

IDAHO—$4.00.
New Plymouth: Plymouth, 3. **Wilson:** 1.

ILLINOIS—$155.70.
Cherry: S. S., 1.50: **Chicago:** Bethlehem, 1; South, 2. **Farmington:** First S. S., 2.75: **La Grange:** First, 5. **La Harpe:** 5.05. **Millburn:** 9. **Rockford:** First, 17.80; Second, 101.60. **Seward:** 7. **Wyanet:** 3.

IOWA—$41.94.
Clay: S. S., 2.50. **Creston:** First, 20. **Grinnell:** 3. **Iowa City:** 2.20; Iowa City S. S., 87c; Welsh S. S., 3. **Mason City:** First S. S., 9.37. **New Hampton:** First, 1.

KANSAS—$65.40.
Chase: 2.50. **Cora:** S. S., 5.03. **Emporia:** Bethany S. S., 1.55. **Great Bend:** First, 3. **Independence:** First, 4. **Kinsley:** 5.98. **Lawrence:** Plymouth, 10. **Newton:** First, 6. **Tonganoxie:** S. S., 3.84. **Topeka:** First, 5. **Valley Falls:** S. S., 3. **Wellington:** First, 6. **Wheaton:** 7. W. H. M. U., **Topeka:** First, 2.50.

LOUISIANA—$1.00.
New Orleans: University S. S., 1.

MAINE—$61.98.
Bristol: S. S., 3.75. **Bucksport:** Elm St. S. S., 5. **Buxton:** First, 2.65. **Cornish:** 3. **Eastport:** Central, 5. **Hallowells:** Old South, 1.82. **Hampden:** 5. **Island Falls:** S. S., 5. **Lewiston:** Pine St., 5. **Newfield:** West, 1.60. **Oxford:** S. S., 1.66. **Portland:** Scandinavian Mission S. S., 1.75. **Orono:** 3. **Sandypoint:** S. S., 1. **Turner:** S. S., 75c. **Waterville:** 10. **York Village:** First S. S., 6.

MASSACHUSETTS—$571.33.
Ashfield: 6.28. **Berkeley:** 1.60. **Beverly:** Dane St. S. S., 7.69. **Blandford:** First, 2.25. **Boston:** Park St., 82. **Brookline:** Harvard, 116.96. **Chicopee Falls:** Second, 1.43: **Cummington:** Village, 2.14: **East Boston:** Baker, 1. **Enfield:** 5. **Fall River:** Central, 34.80. **Foxboro:** Bethany Orthodox, 3.16. **Hatfield:** 12.19. **Haverhill:** First Church of Christ, 2.50. **Riverside Memorial:** 2. **Hawley:** (West), Second, 48. **Hinsdale:** 1.12. **Holden:** 1.74. **Holyoke:** First, 17.60. **Hopkinton:** First, 16.44. **Hyde Park:** First S. S., 50. **Lawrence:** United, 4. **Ludlow Center:** First, 3. **Lynn:** Central, 5. **Medford:** Mystic, 2.93. **Melrose:**

Orthodox, 10. **Milford:** 11.68. **Millbury:** Second, 2.20. **Monson:** 109.15. **Newton Centre:** First, 16.58. **Newburyport:** Central, 7. **Newton:** Eliot, 33. **Newton Highlands:** 52. **New Bedford:** North, 9.42: **Northampton:** First Church of Christ, 37.81. **Salem:** South, 37c. **Somerville:** Prospect Hill, 1.75. **Southampton:** 1. **Springfield:** Faith, 15; First, 10.87; North, 16.50. **Sunderland:** First, 7.50. **Taunton:** Trinitarian, 8.75. **Winslow:** 1.70. **Topsfield:** 3. **Warren:** 2. **West Brookfield:** 1.16. **Westminster:** 55c. **Weymouth Heights:** First, 10.25. **Winchendon:** North, 5. **Worcester:** Bethany S. S., 10; Piedmont, 21; Union, 3.28.

MICHIGAN—$19.00.
Cadillac: First, 10. **Carmel:** 2. **Freeport:** S. S., 1. **Grandville:** 2. **Muskegon:** Highland Park S. S., 1. **Sandstone:** S. S., 2. **Olivet:** 1.

MINNESOTA—$16.72.
Minneapolis: Fifth Ave., 2. **Lowry Hill:** 5.03. **Pilgrim:** 2.60. **Northfield:** First, 7.09.

MISSOURI—$23.71.
Eldon: 1. **Kansas City:** Beacon Hill, 2.98. **Lebanon:** First, 2.72. **Maplewood:** 1.06. **Neosho:** First, 5. **Plains:** S. S., 2. **St. Joseph:** Plymouth S. S., 2.75. **St. Louis:** Immanuel, 80c; Immanuel Jr. C. E., 50c; Immanuel S. S., 70c.; United, 2.20. **Springfield:** German, 2.

MONTANA—$7.20.
Great Falls: First, 1.20. **Hedgesville:** 1. **Livingston:** 5.

NEBRASKA—$105.71.
Arcadia: 3. **Blair:** S. S., 5.15. **Chadron:** 5.75. **Clay Center:** S. S., 3.98. **Cowles:** 6. **Crete:** First, 22.48. **Hastings:** First, 7.60. **Hildreth:** S. S., 3.50. **McCook:** First, 1. **Neligh:** 14. **Rising City:** First, 8.25. **York:** First, 15. W. H. M. U.—(Tremont Ch. Y. P. S. C. E., 5; A Friend, 5), 10.00.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—$43.18.
Amherst: 1.71. **Hampton:** 9. **Hookset:** 2.50. **Kensington:** 75c. **Lebanon:** 10. **Littleton:** 13.45. **Orford:** (West), 2.77. **Wakefield:** First, 3.

NEW JERSEY—$317.43.
East Orange: First, 10.33. **Trinity:** 73.35. **Glen Ridge:** 50. **Grantwood:** 14.25. **Haworth:** 2. **Montclair:** First, 87.50. **Newark:** First, (Jube Memorial), 25. **Nutley:** St. Paul's, 5. **Plainfield:** S. S., 12. **Upper Montclair:** Christian Union, 8. **Westfield:** 30.

NEW YORK—$322.29.
Aquebogue: 6.05; S. S., 5; King's Guild, 26c. **Baiting Hollow:** S. S., 6.80. **Brooklyn:** Central, 5; Church of the Pilgrims, 38.98. **Flatbush:** 22.83. **Puritan:** 5. **Elmira:** St. Luke's, 4. **Friendship:** (W. M. S.), 7. **Jamesport:** 2.50. **Lebanon:** S. S., 2. **Lisbon:** First, 1.10. **Little Valley:** 1. **Lockport:** First, 7.50. **Forest Hills:** Church in the Gardens, 10. **Massena:** S. S., 3.70. **Morrisville:** 2. **Newburgh:** First, 1.20. **New York:** Armenian Evangel, 4. Broadway Tabernacle, 3. **Manhattan:** 10. **Niagara Falls:** Pilgrim S. S., 3. **No. Bangor:** Skerry S. S., 1.50. **Nyack:** Central, 2. **Port Leyden:** 8.45. **Poughkeepsie:** First, 13.45. **Rochester:** So. (W. M. S.), 5. **Rockaway Beach:** 3. **Rushville:** 44c. **Spencerport:** First, 4.70. **Woodhaven:** First, 2.40. W. H. M. U. (**Brooklyn:** Central Junior Aux., 5. **Flatbush:** 8.10; Church of Evangel, 10, Clinton Ave., 25. **New York City:** Broadway Tabernacle, 8.50. **Fulton:** 4. **Rochester:** South, 10. **Syracuse:** Danforth, 10; South Ave., 2. **Camden:** 10. **Woodhaven:** First, 5. **Maine:** S. S., 1.40. **Flushing:** 10.23), 109.23.

NORTH CAROLINA—$10.40.
Dudley: 3. **So. Pines:** S. S., 6. **Spies:** S. S., 1.40.

NORTH DAKOTA—$40.00.
Elbowoods: 3. **Jamestown:** S. S., 5. **Mayville:** 12; (W. H. M. S.), 10. **Medina:** German, 10.00.

OHIO—$149.90.
Alexis: W. Toledo S. S., 2. **Ashland:** 1.33. **Bellevue:** First, 3.08. **Claridon:** 75c. **Cleveland:** Archwood Ave., 9; Euclid Ave., 30.25. **Mizpah:** Bohemian, 2. **Columbus:** First, 13; Plymouth, 3. **Conneaut:** 14.89. **East Cleveland:** East, 1.25. **Elyria:** First, 6. **Lodi:** S. S., 6. **Madison:** 1.15. **Mt. Vernon:** 3. **No. Fairfield:** 6. **Oberlin:** First, 2.62; Second, 5.56. **Pierpont:** 1. **Rootstown:** 2.35. **Ruggles:** 4.21. **Sandusky:** First, 2.16; First S. S., 4.35. **Steubenville:** 6.28; S. S., 1.72. **Toledo:** Central, 2.86. Plymouth: 2.50; Washington St., 7.29. **Twinsburg:** 1.70, S. S., 30c. Y. P. S. C. E., 30c. **Youngstown:** Plymouth, 2.

OKLAHOMA—$11.49.
Anadarko: 50c. **Breckenridge:** 15c. **Carrier:** 45c. **Perkins:** 24c. **Vinita:** 45c. W. H. M. U. (**Breckenridge:** 4c. **Carrier:** 16c. **Enid:** 31c. **Hennessey:** 63c. **Lawnview:** 10c. **Oktaha:** 28c. **Oklahoma City:** Harrison Ave., 21c; S. S., 25c; Pilgrim, 2; Junior C. E., 5. **Altoona:** 8c. **Weatherford:** 31c. **Perkins:** 6c. **Ridgeway:** 7c. **Medford:** 20c), 9.70.

OREGON—$8.61.
Ione: First, 4. **Oregon City:** First, 1.81. **Portland:** Laurelwood S. S., 2.80.

PENNSYLVANIA—$16.82.
Homestead: 30c. **Kane:** First, 2, (W. M. S.), 2. **Le Raysville:** 2.90. **Milroy:** White Memorial, 3.75. **Pittsburgh:** Swedish S. S., 1.31. **Wilkes-Barre:** Hillside St. S. S., 4.56.

RHODE ISLAND—$17.00.
E. Providence: United S. S., 5.88: **Central Falls:** 4.77. **Providence:** Free Evangel, 1.60. **Westerly:** S. S., 4.75.

SOUTH DAKOTA—$3.00.
Nisland: 3.

TENNESSEE—$1.07.
East Lake: 1.07.

TEXAS—$6.00.
Corpus Christi: S. S., 1. **Spring Lake:** (W. M. S.), 5.

UTAH—$8.26.
Salt Lake City: Phillips S. S., 8.26.

VERMONT—$89.21.
E. Barnet: S. S., 1.50. **Bennington:** Second, 4.95. **Berlin:** 3.44. **Bristol:** 85c. **Danby:** 13.12. **Derby:** First, 3. **Dorset:** 5.25. **East Braintree and West Brookfield:** 1.50. **Jericho Center:** First, 6.34. **Newfane:** 3. **No. Bennington:** 1.70. **No. Craftsbury:** 2.50. **No. Troy:** First, 4. **Orleans:** 1. **Randolph Center:** 2.50. **Springfield:** 11.05. **Westmore:** 3.51. **West Rutland:** 10. **Woodstock:** S. S., 10.

WASHINGTON—$33.15.
Almira: 2. **Bellingham:** First, 5. **Elk:** First, 1. **Hillyard:** Pleasant Prairie S. S., 1.15. **Seattle:** Edgewater, 5. **Plymouth:** 15. **Spokane:** Westminster, 4.

WISCONSIN—$8.56.
Milwaukee: Grand Ave., 8.56.

WYOMING—$6.75.
Cheyenne: 2.31. **Green River:** 1.83. **Lusk:** 61c. **Rock Springs:** 75c. **Wheatland:** 1.25.

Total receipts under the apportionment as printed above	$ 2,439.33
Total receipts under the apportionment, January 1 to June 30, 1913	8,076.69
From all other sources, including legacies, conditional gifts and interest	14,465.00
Total receipts, all sources, January 1, to June 30, 1913	22,541.69

STEREOPTICONS
CHRISTIAN EDUCATION · MISSIONS · EVANGELISM
THE CHRISTIAN LANTERN SLIDE AND LECTURE BUREAU, 30 W. LAKE ST. CHICAGO